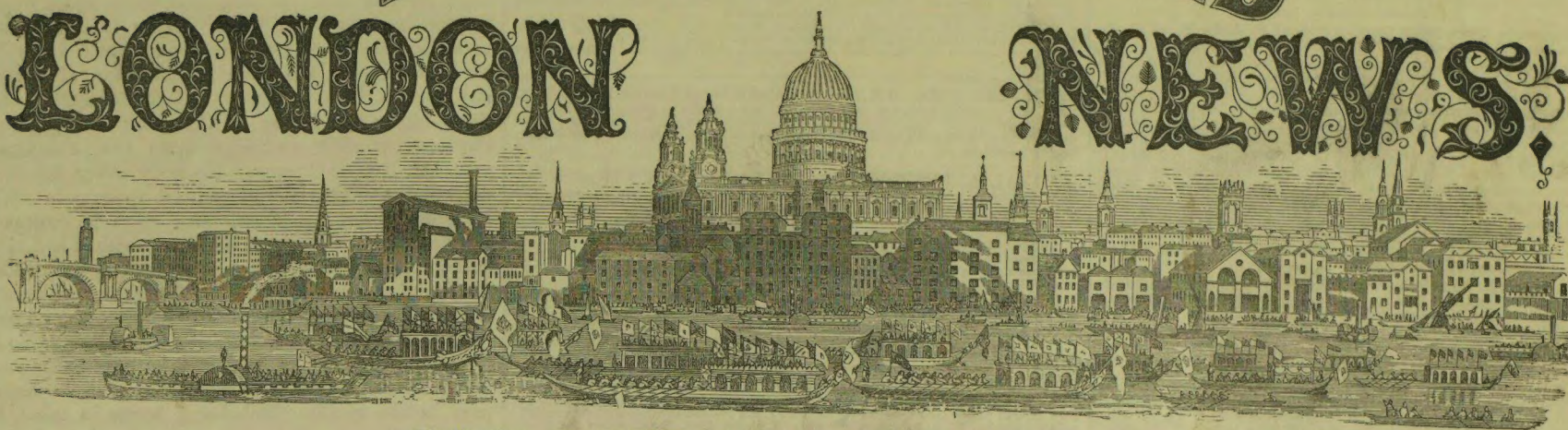


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

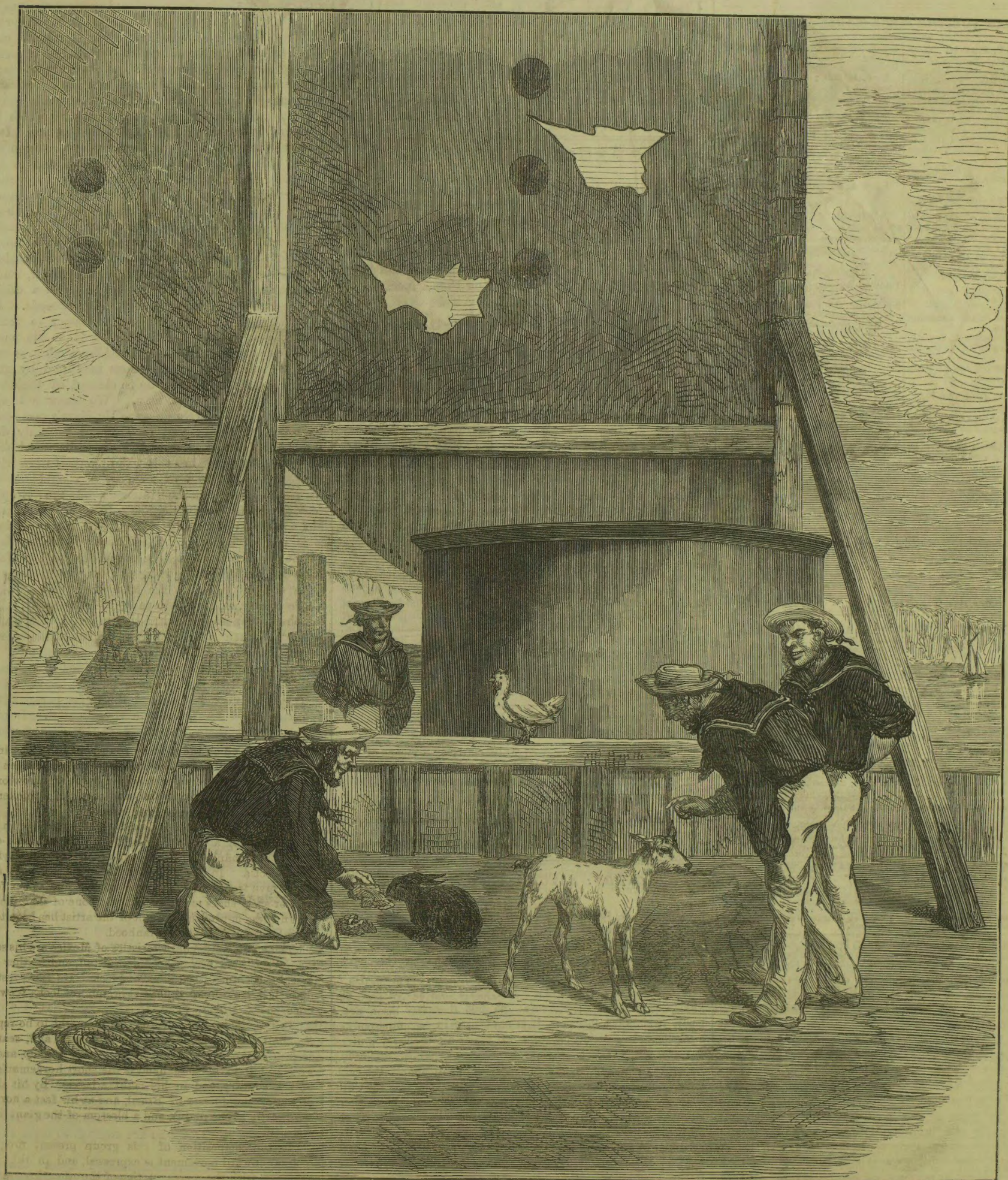


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1714.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE
By Post 6d.



THE THREE OCCUPANTS OF THE TURRET OF H.M.S. GLATTON WHEN FIRED AT.
SEE PAGE 42.

BIRTHS.

At 41, Portland-place, Lady Skelmersdale, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.
At The Hermitage, Windsor, Lady Ruthven, of a son.
At Titnes Park, Lady Yarborough, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Claremont House, Windsor, the wife of W. Collins, Esq., M.D., Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lord Auckland to Lady Mabel Finch Hutton, second daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.
On the 5th inst., at St. Peter and Paul's, Newport, Salop, by the Very Rev. Ambrose Canon Lennon, V.G., George M. Garrard, Esq., C.E., Carmarthen, South Wales, youngest son of the late Robert Garrard, Esq., Athelington Hall, Suffolk, to Emma Mary, relict of the late James Carr, Esq., C.E., and younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Cary, R.M.'s Indian forces. No cards.

On the 25th ult., at St. James's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Grasset, Frank Osborne Cross, Esq., eldest son of the late Lionel Cross, Esq., of Bath, England, to Kate, fourth daughter of Mr. Capreol, of Toronto, Canada.

On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Meredith Kitson, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Westwood, Esq., of Tredgar House, Bow, to Florence, fourth daughter of Thomas Doorn, Esq., of Midway House, Ball's-pond-road, and The Grove, Swanage, Dorset. No cards.

On the 8th inst., at St. James's Chapel, Spanish-square, by the Rev. Michael Barry, Captain J. G. Fagan, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, eldest son of George Fagan, Esq., many years H.B.M.'s Representative in Central America, to Louisa Matilda, only daughter of Dr. W. R. Ballard, Manchester-square, London, formerly of New York. No cards. New York papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Southampton, George Haynes Betts Bay, of Cairo, younger son of John Betts, Esq., of Vauvert, Guernsey, aged 44 years.

On the 10th ult., at Ahmedabad, Bombay, of heat apoplexy, Captain Kennedy, 3rd Bombay Native Light Infantry.

At Monnetier-Reignier, Haute-Savoie, France, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Dundas, of Fingask and Carronhall, aged 49.

At Uley Lodge, Gloucestershire, Sarah Roberts, widow of the Rev. S. T. Roberts, LL.D., of Ravindon House, in the county of Carlow, and daughter of the late Sir William Forbes, of Craigievar Castle and Fintray House, Aberdeenshire.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, Prebendary, High Master of St. Paul's School; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Frederick K. Harford, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Rochester; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Cook, M.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 3 p.m., the Rev. G. Jepson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.
Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Cardiff begins.
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly meeting at Willis's Rooms, noon.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, noon.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Alexandra Park Races.
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Conservative Associations' Fête at Hatfield Park.
Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham, annual meeting and election, at London Tavern.
Christian Evidence Society, lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Benjamin Shaw).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

Alexandra Park Races.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 33	7 59	8 27	8 59	9 32	10 5	10 38
11 12	11 44	12 16	12 48	1 19	1 50	2 21

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.
Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Italo Campanini.
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JULY 13, will be performed Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA. Alfredo, Signor Italo Campanini (his first appearance in that character); Germont, Signor Mendicino; Gastone, Signor Rinaldini; Il Barone Duphol, Signor Sinigaglia; Marquis d'Obigny, Signor Casaboni; Medico, Signor Zoboli; Flora Bervoil, Mlle. Anna, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Violetta, Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg (her first appearance in that character this season).
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE SEASON.
Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Agnesi, Signor Italo Campanini.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 15.—Plotow's Opera, MARIE.—Lionello, Signor Italo Campanini; Lora Tristano, Signor Borella; Plumkett, Signor Agnesi; Un Scheriffo, Signor Casaboni; Un Servitore, Signor Balesca; Nancy, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Martha, Mlle. Christine Nilsson (her last appearance but four this season).

Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Rota, Signor Italo Campanini. Tuesday next, July 16 (last time this season), LUCREZIA BORGIA.—Gennaro, Signor Italo Campanini; Il Duca Alfonso, Signor Rota; Maffio Orsini, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Lucrezia Borgia, Mlle. Titiens.
Notice.—In active preparation, and will shortly be produced (for the first time on the Italian stage), Auber's celebrated Opera LA CATHERINA.—La Caterina, Mlle. Marie Marimon.

The Opera will commence at 8.30.
Stalls, 1s.; Dress Circle, 1s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.
Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be obtained at the Box Office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, open daily from Ten till Five; also at the Music-sellers and Librarians.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MISS BATEMAN as MEDEA, in

the New Play, written expressly for her by W. G. Wills. Every Evening this Week, at Eight, the Tragedy of MEDEA IN CORINTH.—Miss Bateman, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Warner, and Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded by SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE, at Seven; and concluding with A HAPPY PAIR.—Mrs. Honeyton, Miss Virginia Francis; Mr. Honeyton, Mr. C. Warner. MEDEA can only be given for a limited number of nights, as Miss Bateman's engagement terminates on Saturday, July 27. Free List suspended.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, Regent-street and

Piccadilly.—GRAND DAY AND NIGHT FETE, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING NEXT, JULY 18, on the occasion of the COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to M. HERRMANN, the world-famed Prestidigitateur, whose séances have so long attracted crowded and fashionable audiences to his salle in the Egyptian Hall, in addition to M. Herrmann's marvellous entertainment, the following powerful array of eminent artists have consented to lend their invaluable aid on this occasion.—Miss Nelly Power (of the Vaudeville), Miss Maria Rhodes, Miss Lizzie Russell, Miss Nelly Walters (by the kind permission of Mr. T. Thorne and Mr. David James), Mrs. Howard Paul, Mr. Thomas Thorne, Mr. David James, Mr. E. Elton, Mr. Levey, Mr. G. W. Moore, Signor Forti, Mr. Lionel Brough, and the Prætorian Family.

Patents, 10s. 6d.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area and Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be procured of M. Herrmann, at the Egyptian Hall; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Oliver's Ticket-office, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Mr. Austin's, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and

Burgess, Sole Lessees.—THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season—an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hitherto title of "Christy Minstrels" is now confined to the company, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—INTERNATIONAL CHESS

CONGRESS and TOURNAMENT (in connection with the British Chess Assoc'n ion), on THURSDAY, the 18th, FRIDAY, the 19th, and SATURDAY, the 20th of JULY. Blind-fold, Simultaneous, Consultation Games, Matches by Telegraph, &c. The tables will be placed in the Concert-Room, and will be so arranged that visitors will be able leisurely to watch the progress of the games. Play will commence at each day.
One Hundred Guineas in prizes, in addition to Special Prizes for Telegraphic Matches; two grand All-Comers Matches. Mr. Lowenthal against Twenty-five Amateurs on Thursday and on Saturday next, each player a separate chessboard. Grand Blindfold and Consultation Matches on Thursday and Saturday; on the 20th, International Telegraphic Matches. Telegraph wires will be laid on to the room.
Captain Kennedy has consented to give a popular lecture on "The History and Antiquities of Chess," in the Opera House, on Friday, July 19, at Three p.m.
For admission to the Palace each day see special advertisements. Guinea Season Tickets free.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S GREAT SUCCESS.
MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand; FIVE O'CLOCK TEA; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—THE LAST GRAND MORNING

CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 20, 1872. To commence at Three o'clock. Supported by the Artists of her Majesty's Opera.

Mlle. Christine Nilsson and Madame Trebelli-Bettini (her last appearance this season).
Mlle. Marie Marimon, Mlle. Marie Roze, and Mlle. Titiens.
M. Capoul, Signor Vizzani, and Signor Italo Campanini.
Signor Rota, Signor Borella, Signor Zoboli, Signor Agnesi, and Signor Fol.

Full Orchestra and Chorus of Her Majesty's Opera.
Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Organist, Mr. Wiling.
Single Admissions.—Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony Seats (front rows), 5s.; ditto (other rows), 4s.; Upper Orchestra, 3s.; Organ Gallery, 3s. Admission to the Gallery, One Shilling.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets for the Opera Concert will be also available for the Royal Horticultural Gardens and for the International Exhibition after the Concert.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Oratorio Series.—SACRED

HARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT will be performed on WEDNESDAY, JULY 24—last Oratorio performance this season. Tickets, 2s. to 10s. 6d. Now ready at Exeter Hall, Royal Albert Hall, and usual agents.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, JULY 27.—5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admissions, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.

THE EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS IS NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Noëphye," "Tania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Will SHORTLY CLOSE their THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING AT BRIGHTON,

AUGUST 14 to 23, 1872.
The OFFICIAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS will appear in the BRIGHTON DAILY NEWS.—Office, 3, Duke-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have determined to discontinue issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and One Uniform Price will be established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of Two Page Engravings, entitled

THE MAID OF HONOUR,

BY W. FIFE,

AND

ADAM WARNER HOOTED AS A WIZARD,

BY H. B. ROBERTS.

BOTH FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are as follow:—

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The Christmas Number, Sixpence extra for the Half-year or Quarter.

Copies will be supplied, per post, direct from the Office, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

Copies will be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms:—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, Honduras, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 11s.; to Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 15s. 6d.; to Italy, per annum, £2. The Subscription must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, either in English money or by Post-Office order, payable to the Publisher, G. C. Leighton.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-yearly Volumes.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to the ENGRAVINGS of Vol. LX. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (from January to June, 1872) will be given next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

At length it may be assumed that we have heard the last of the Jamaica rebellion. Mr. Lowe, on Monday night, proposed a vote of £4123 for the legal expenses incurred by Governor Eyre in his defence against the proceedings instituted by the "Jamaica Committee," all of which signally failed. For years this act of justice has been withheld; but we are not disposed to dwell upon that point, because it is necessary in our curiously-complicated political system to make allowance for difficulties which beset officials, to whatever party they may belong. We are willing to believe that the vote has been obtained as early as the Ministers saw their way to getting it. Nor are we anxious to reopen the questions which were so fully discussed in these columns and elsewhere after the suppression of the rebellion. It was not in support of the vote, but in opposition to it, that the services of Governor Eyre were illustrated in the discussion of Monday night. His enemies were as per-

tinacious as ever, and the animus with which the vote was opposed was as angry as if the closest investigation into all the circumstances of the case had not been made, and as if the result had not been a report in which the very outside of incrimination of Mr. Eyre amounted to nothing more than an error of judgment, which again required to be examined by the light of events that occurred long after his departure from the island which he is declared to have saved. We have no intention of entering at any length into this part of the question. Luckily, there sat in the House of Commons on Monday night the best possible authority upon the Jamaica business, Mr. Russell Gurney. He knew every detail, and he delivered a masterly and judicial speech, to which the historian of the epoch will turn when he desires to sum up the story. The single addition which it is desirable to make is a note of the fact that though it is alleged by Mr. Eyre's enemies that the rebellion had long been utterly crushed out, and all offence ceased before the punishments came to an end, another authority succeeding to his deemed it right, at a period of perfect calmness in the island, to inflict several sentences on persons proved to have taken part in the revolt. This being borne in mind, the rest may be left with satisfaction to the keeping of Hansard's report of Mr. Russell Gurney's speech. A majority of 243, composed about equally of Liberals and Conservatives, voted for the grant, in opposition to a minority of 130.

The vote is honourable to the House of Commons; but there is a graver question involved than that of money. We have always refused to treat the subject as one of party, and the composition of the majority on Monday shows that the House of Commons can rise superior to party considerations when the honour of a Government or the interests of an empire are concerned. We would set aside also the details of the Jamaica story, allowing that many things were done which are to be regretted, but insisting that the great thing which had to be achieved—namely, the preservation of her Majesty's colony—was attained by the firmness and courage of Mr. Eyre. He who protected the Australian natives against the white man showed himself as ready to protect the white man against the Jamaica negroes. It is universally admitted that he acted to the best of his judgment, and he received the thanks of the island. Now, we are not concerned with more than this, but this appears to us to demand more consideration than it has received. A servant of the Crown, who is at a great distance from home, finds himself in a crisis, and acts to the best of his judgment. He succeeds. But if he had failed, and it had been necessary to reconquer Jamaica, we should equally have held to the point we purpose to make. He is removed from office, is exposed to long and varied prosecutions instituted by an irresponsible body, and when he is cleared of their charges he is virtually a ruined man. We know not whether these last words exactly describe Mr. Eyre's case—he may be a man of means—but they would certainly describe the case of nineteen out of twenty discarded servants of the Crown. Is this the way to obtain the services of the sort of men who should be trusted with the care of the interests of the Empire in remote regions where neither counsel nor succour from home can be obtained? This is the real question, and it is one of a hundred times more importance than any of the issues that have been raised in regard to Jamaica. This is the Imperial question. Our statesmen on both sides eagerly disclaim the idea of any surrender of a single colony, and we believe in their sincerity. But we are the governors of a hundred races of men, and there is no day when a crisis may not demand the exercise of some Englishman's courage and self-reliance. Will those qualities be encouraged and fortified when that Englishman recollects that, even if he does his very best and succeeds, he may be marked down for persecution, and not supported by the home Government. Lord Palmerston—and there are few days that do not remind us that he is no longer here—had sounder views than now seem to obtain. No man more vigorously rebuked an erring subordinate, but no man more bravely upheld a faithful servant of the Queen.

The country is entering upon a somewhat novel region of legislation. To tell the whole truth, it has not only crossed the frontier dividing one policy from another, but it has already advanced pretty far into that region which, until quite recently, it sought to avoid. We shall not discuss the bases upon which much of the social legislation of the present day rests for its justification. It has its origin, we believe, in necessities which no foresight was able to control, and which are tending towards results which no abstract principles will avail to vindicate. In a word, the law is being applied in the present day to purposes which, even if they are not doubtful in themselves, it is much to be questioned whether they are not rendered doubtful by being associated with legal compulsion. The border land which lies between the bleak and stern indifference of political economy and the eager and somewhat exacting demands of social philosophy, is crowded with unsound places which, however superficially attractive to the best friends of humanity, are as quicksands to those who are anxious to walk and work on solid ground.

Labour, as contradistinguished from the capital which employs it, has asserted during the present Parlia-

ment, and will probably assert in future, claims to direct the course of modern legislation, which, undoubtedly, call for caution even where they do not excite apprehension. The measures for the regulation of labour in mines, for the further abolition of the truck system, for the protection of the funds of trades unions, for neutralising the old doctrine of the unlawfulness of combination "in restraint of trade," for shortening the hours of labour, and for obliterating the offence of picketing during a strike—some of which have already been placed on the statute-book, and some of which are now before Parliament—fairly represent the kind of legislation to which we are referring. There can be little doubt, we think, of the solidity of the political foundation upon which most of these Acts, or projects of law, ultimately rest. There can be, perhaps, as little doubt that each of them is characterised by an element of danger which, if permitted to extend beyond a certain degree, might become explosive, and might do serious damage to some of the most valuable interests of society.

There was good reason, we think, for the interference of Parliament in regard to the conditions on which mining enterprise is conducted in this country. We do not accept—at least, without further proof—the complaints which have been commonly made by mining operatives against the owners of mining property, of the extremely low estimate they put upon the lives of their servants. We believe that, considering the dangerous character of the work to be done underground, the accidents which take place, and which are due exclusively to carelessness, or to the absence of fitting regulations on the part of the owners, are not relatively more in number than those which result from other dangerous occupations. Still, it is impossible for the public to shut its eyes to the obvious fact that mine accidents, owing to what may be fairly described as "preventable causes," are far more numerous than they should be, and therefore call for some extent of Legislative intervention. Indeed, not in mines only but in ships, in several kinds of manufactories, and in all occupations where the workmen are exposed to peril in the ordinary service of their masters, there are lines, if one could hit them, within which law may be made, and should be made, protective of the weak against the strong; whilst it is certain that beyond those lines, although the law intends nothing but protection, it may easily destroy the very interests it is being used to serve. The whole region craves wary walking. Philanthropy and legislation, while seeking precisely the same results, do not always prove themselves to be equally efficient in achieving them. There is a natural tendency to Communism growing out of the advance of civilisation, against which even we in this country should be on our guard. The general rule which should guide political action—namely, that society should not undertake responsibilities for individual well-being which individuals themselves are able and are bound to discharge—may usually be applied as a test of the soundness or unsoundness of measures of this class.

We have no fault to find with her Majesty's Government for the bills relating to social reform which they have felt it to be their duty to introduce. We would not be understood as casting upon them any condemnatory reflection on account of those measures which they have originated, or to which they are giving their support, which intervene between labour and capital, chiefly for the protection of the former. But it is hardly to be questioned, we think, that the combined force of society, represented by civil law, may be used, and seems likely to be used, for purposes which it is not fully fitted to accomplish; and that, whenever it is directed towards the promotion of ends which it is impossible for it to command, it not only exposes itself to the humiliation of failure, but it also, unhappily, undermines and destroys those moral forces which, in due time, might have availed to make special legislation unnecessary. The greatest danger of the times is not that of doing too little for individual development and culture, protection and support, but that of doing too much. No doubt there is an immense number of social evils which cry aloud for remedies. But it is not every remedial process that can properly take the shape of law; nor ought it to be forgotten by our legislators that unless law, as such, can give effect to its own provisions, it almost certainly paralyses the moral force which of necessity it supersedes.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Sir Francis Grant, president, and Mr. J. P. Knight, secretary, of the Royal Academy of Arts, on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, when those gentlemen presented the annual report of the Academy and four diplomas for her Majesty's approval and signature. Prince Arthur visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. In the afternoon Madame Adelina Patti, M. Capoul, and M. Faure sang before her Majesty and the members of the Royal family. Prince Leopold visited Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge at Selwood Lodge. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Aldershot, being escorted from Frimley by a detachment of Guards and the Aldershot Divisional Staff. Her Majesty visited the fancy bazaar, held in the Clubhouse, in aid of the funds for building a new church at Aldershot, and partook of luncheon in the Pavilion. Subsequently the Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Cambridge, was present at the review of troops, numbering 14,000 men and 2100 horses. The Burmese Ambassadors were also present. Her Majesty returned to Windsor in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated. Prince and Princess Christian took luncheon with her Majesty.

On Monday Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, inspected the preparations for the holding of the annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association in the Home Park, at which Princess Christian distributed the prizes on the following day.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for Osborne House.

Her Majesty has taken her customary daily drives. The Queen's dinner-parties previously to the departure of the Court for the Isle of Wight included Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Huntly, Viscountess Clifden, Lord and Lady Napier (of Merchistoun), Lord Charles Fitzroy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, M. and Madame van de Weyer, and the Bishop of Peterborough.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Donald Macleod, minister of the Park Church, Glasgow, to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. Norman Macleod, deceased.

Madame Viguer performed upon the pianoforte before the Queen, on Saturday last, at Windsor Castle.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Morley, the Hon. Algernon W. F. Greville, M.P., and Colonel Du Plat, have succeeded the Marquis of Huntly, Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner, and Lord Charles Fitzroy as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. On Thursday week their Royal Highnesses visited the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmurst, and, upon their return, visited Lady Jane Hay at Walden Cottage. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a concert at Marlborough House. The artists were Mesdames Adelina Patti, Pauline Lucca, Mdle. Nilsson, Signori Campanini, Faure, Rota, and Sir Michael Costa. On the following day the Prince and Princess were present at the review at Aldershot, and partook of luncheon with the officers of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars at the west cavalry barracks. Their Royal Highnesses dined with Sir Anthony de Rothschild at his residence, Grosvenor-place Houses. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess were present at Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan's farewell performance at Drury-Lane Theatre. On Sunday the Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday the Prince, accompanied by the Princess, opened the Convalescent Home (in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital) at Highgate, and afterwards visited Sir Sydney Waterlow, the donor of the institution, and Lady Waterlow, at their residence, Fairseat House, Highgate. Their Royal Highnesses dined with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess gave a garden party at Chiswick, to which a party of nearly 1000 was invited. Their Royal Highnesses were present at the soirée given by the English commissioners of the International Prison Congress in the hall of the Middle Temple. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales presided at Marlborough House at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881. Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. The Empress Eugénie also visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess dined with Earl and Countess Granville at the Foreign Office. On Thursday the Prince and Princess laid the first stone of the new Children's Hospital, in Great Ormond-street, and in the evening were present at the fête at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park.

The Princess has appointed Lady Emily Kingscote to be a Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace from the Continent on Sunday. His Royal Highness and the Duke and Duchess of Teck visited Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House on Tuesday.

The Emperor Napoleon gave his first garden party on Wednesday since his sojourn in England. About 800 of the aristocracy drove to the Charing-cross station, where two special trains were in readiness to convey the guests to Chiselmurst. The Burmese Ambassadors went in the Royal carriages. The Empress Eugénie visited the convict prison near Woking on Tuesday, and on Wednesday visited the International Exhibition. The Prince Imperial was present on Sunday at the opening of a new boys' school in connection with St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Duncan-terrace, Islington.

Prince and Princess Liechtenstein have arrived in London from Dunrobin Castle.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, his Excellency Count Beust, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Earl and Countess Somers, the Countess of Leven and Melville, Earl Fortescue, Countess Dudley, the Countess of Airlie, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lady Rendlesham, Lady Molesworth, Lady Catherine Allen, the Right Hon. G. J. and Mrs. Goschen, and the Bishop of Winchester.

The gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution, at Woolwich, for the prize essay of the season has been awarded to Lieutenant H. H. Collen, of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

A fête in aid of the Provident Society of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways was held on Tuesday, by permission of Colonel Harcourt, in Nuneham Park, near Oxford.

On Thursday afternoon the Potteries testimonial to Mr. Bright was privately presented at his residence, One Ash, Rochdale. In the course of a long reply Mr. Bright touched on several of the legislative Acts of the last thirty years.

Letters from Naples state (says *Galvani*) that a band of brigands, under the command of a leader named Manzi, has made an incursion into the chief town of the district of Giffone, near Naples, and carried off from a café a rich landowner, M. Giuseppe Mancusi.

In the Edinburgh Merchant Hall, on Monday, there was unveiled a portrait of the late Master, Mr. T. J. Boyd, which is intended to be preserved by the company as a memento of Mr. Boyd's services in connection with the development of their education scheme. At the same time a marble bust of her husband was presented to Mrs. Boyd.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Circumstances having conducted me to Greenwich the other evening, and I having a spare quarter of an hour (not that of Rabelais, but exactly the reverse), I wandered about the courts of what is now really the Hospital. The place has a truly melancholy aspect. All the grim old sea-crabs who used to bask along the benches (nearly every one of whom was the man who received Nelson into his arms when the hero fell at Trafalgar) have long gone away, and silence reigns. No part of the building is now to be seen by the public except the Painted Hall, and an oddly-worded notice sets forth that anybody disobeying this regulation is to be removed by the police. In solitary non-dignity stands in the centre the statue of George Secundus, in Roman attire and an impossible attitude; but the Latin mottoes on the base, which set forth that the edifice is a resting-place for those who are weary of traversing oceans, are no longer strictly applicable. The ugly obelisk to him of whom it was neatly said years ago in this journal—

Faithful Bellot, he did his duty,

is still an eyesore, injuring the effect of the building—and when these points are noted there is nothing more to be said. Let us go to the Ship or the Trafalgar, and be glad that there are yet two places out of London where we may be sure of a good dinner. One would not complain that the noble palace is given up to the sick who used to lie in the unwholesome Dreadnought; but another and a more suitable place might have been found for them, and Greenwich Hospital should have been made a college or a museum. Perhaps the next step will be to pull it down, on the ground that the Observatory sages want a straight road to the steam-boats.

Having not unfrequently bewailed the fact that the theatres do not habitually offer much temptation to educated people, it is befitting to express satisfaction that there are exceptional cases. The splendid success of Mr. Gilbert's play, "Pygmalion," I hold to be very honourable to Haymarket playgoers. The piece is charming, and the dialogue is spiced with true wit. The Greeks have helped us again, and *Medea* reassumes her sway. Hear an Archbishop of Canterbury on this theme: "The subject was a favourite with the ancients. Ennius translated the *Medea* of Euripides into Latin, Ovid wrote a tragedy on the same story, and Macenas is said to have added to the number. These are lost. Had the *Medea* of Seneca undergone the same fate, good taste and literature would have suffered no great loss. With him *Medea* is uniformly in a rage, and when he should have been tracing the workings of a feeling mind, he puts us off cheaply with turgid declamation or uninteresting description. Of her incantations P. Brumoy says well, 'C'est moins un enchantement magique, qu'un hurlement infernal.' All the tenderness is extinguished by a burst of madness." The faults thus adroitly pointed out by the most reverend critic appear to have been avoided by the skill of the French and English dramatists, whose united labour has just been set before the town. The terrible power of the original conception is relieved by womanly passion, and the incantation recalls the famous passage,

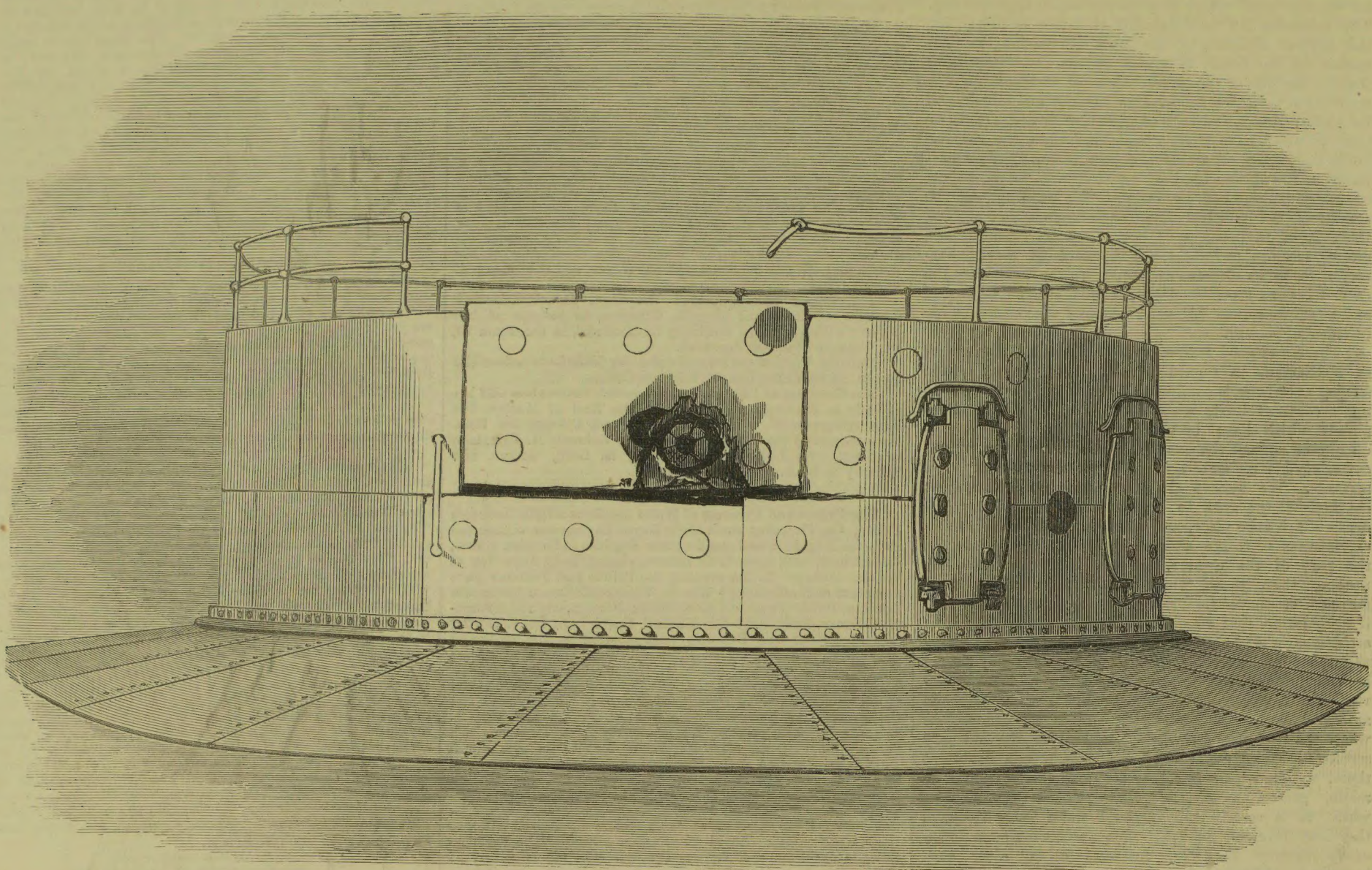
* As one by one, at dread *Medea's* strain,
The sickening stars fade off the ethereal plain.

I write before seeing the play, but my fellow-workers are unanimous in recording "another victory to the Grecians." Fit that it should be celebrated at the Lyceum.

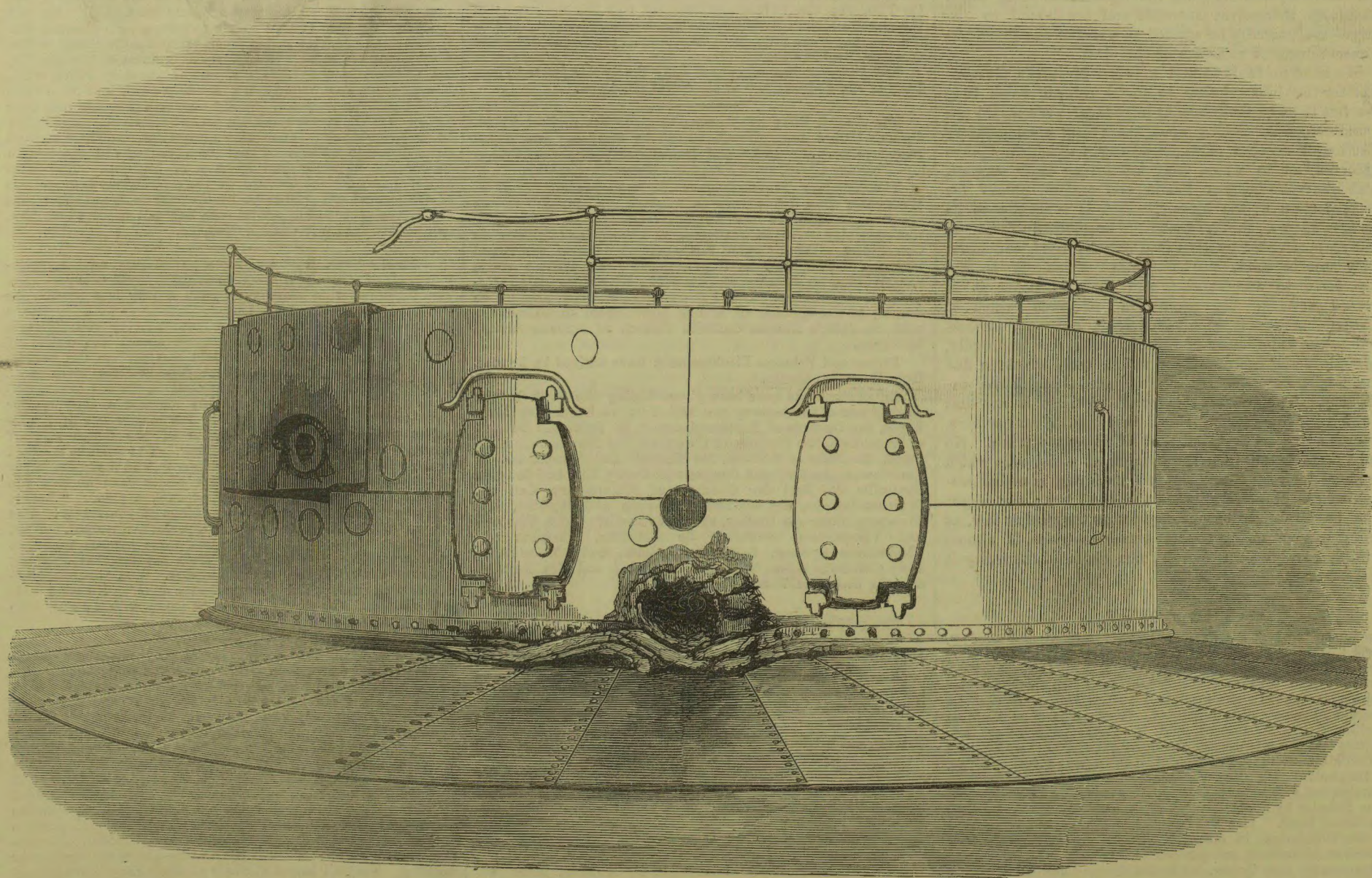
Minora canamus. That worthy magistrate, Mr. Newton, descended in thunder on the St. James's Restaurant folks, in Regent-street, who demanded that payment should be based, not on what had been served, but on the number of eaters thereof, and who seized a gentleman's hat by way of a gentle enforcement of the demand. Truly, in the interest of the dinner-loving public, this matter should be noticed. For the "portion" system enables people to have a varied repast, and is universally adopted and appreciated on the Continent, where dining, and not merely eating, is the business of the evening. We will dismiss the disgraceful part of the story with a word. The offender was properly and severely fined, and his absent master was reprimanded. Such a case will probably not occur again. But the larger question, that of "portions," had better be studied at the St. James's Restaurant and elsewhere, though it is difficult to understand that the advantages of the system should not be recognised by men of business. The most graceful way for the director of the establishment to get out of his present unenviable position would be to announce that the merits of the Continental plan had not occurred to him, and that in future it shall be adopted.

It is of no use, it seems, for a grand jury, with a gentlemanly air of self-depreciation, to describe itself as superfluous. The argument that serving on such a jury is a penalty for being respectable, and that service interferes with important private and even public business, was all very well. Judges could only reply that citizens must accept the duties of citizenship. Something of the sort was said to the present writer when he had lost several days waiting to attend a special jury, and finally found himself in the box to listen to a case in which the question was whether a tipsy waiter had been too promptly kicked by his master out of a suburban tea-garden; and the answer of the Bench was, of course, convincing to the special juror. But when it is urged that a grand juror is a superfluous person, and that stipendiary magistrates can do his work much better than he can, the Common Serjeant will not hear of such a plea. "Really, gentlemen! Pray don't say such things of yourselves! You are an invaluable body—a most superior institution. Why, gentlemen, there are no fewer than three persons whom, at this very sitting, you have saved from the disgrace of going into the dock. Three several persons. You cannot over-estimate the amount of good you have done." No more self-depreciation." It is very hard to be angry with a Judge who is so polite, but it is harder to serve, all the same.

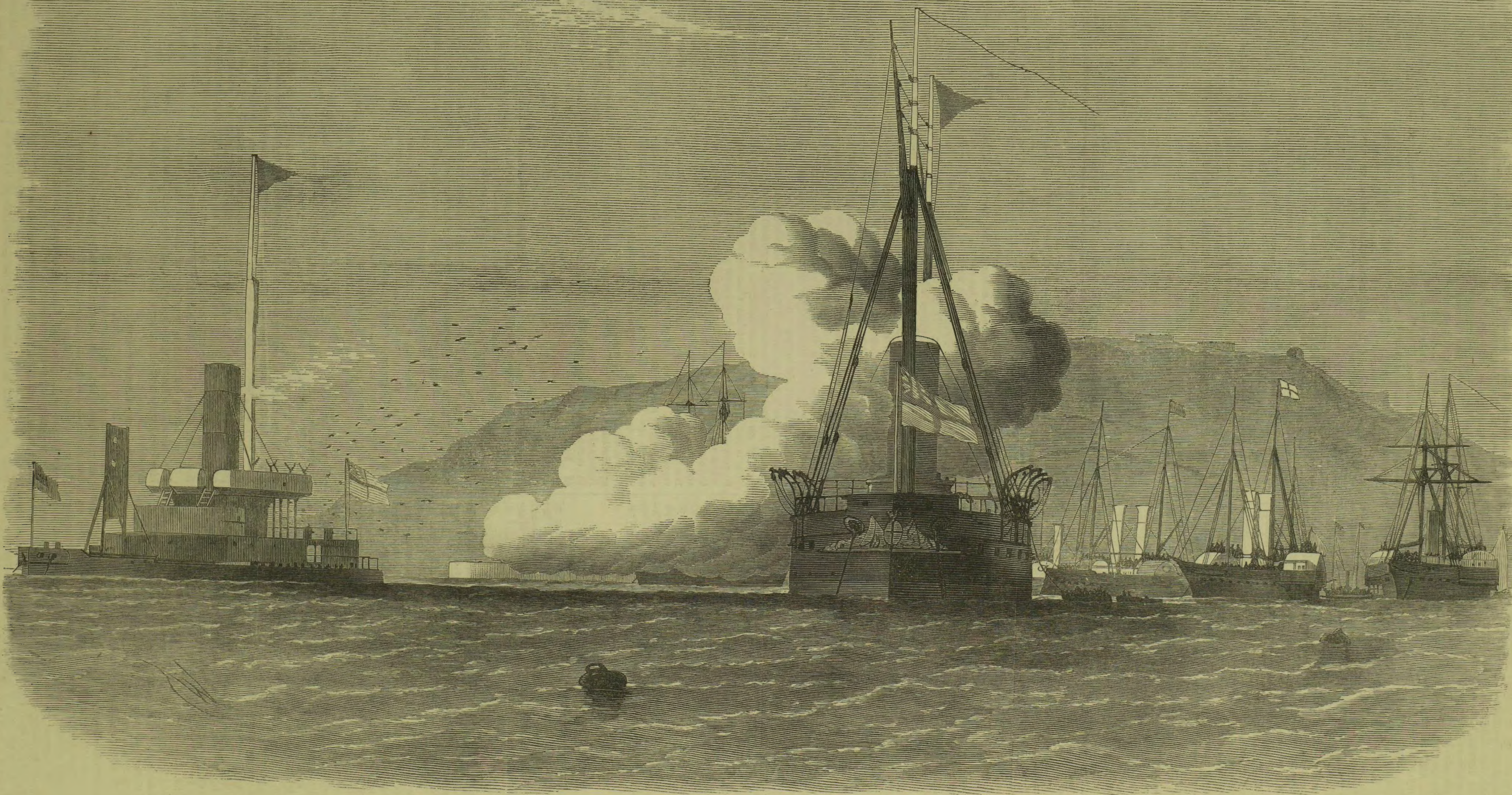
It is possible that some readers may remember Leigh Hunt's capital dialogue in which a husband tells his wife of a dreadful battle, in which either 5000 or 3000 persons have been killed (the print being bad, he is not sure), and that their neighbour Jones has broken his arm. The wife nearly faints, and the husband, supposing that the tale of slaughter has affected her, is speedily put right. "Bother the battle; I am thinking of poor Mrs. Jones's anxiety." The American papers give us this week a terrible list of accidents, many of them fatal; but perhaps they will move us Londoners less than the statement that one of the carriages on the underground line caught fire on Tuesday, and that the passengers vainly shrieked along a tunnel, fearing that the gas reservoirs on the roof of the carriages would catch, but shrieked in vain—the guard could hear nothing. They all leaped out safe at the next stoppage, and the fire was extinguished. Gas is very bright and delightful, but it adds a new terror to railway travelling. But what about communication between passengers and guards? Have we not some kind of law on this, or was the railway interest in the House too powerful to permit such an impertinence?



THE TURRET OF H.M.S. GLATTON AFTER THE FIRST SHOT THAT STRUCK.



THE TURRET OF H.M.S. GLATTON: EFFECT OF THE LAST SHOT.



FIRING TRIALS AGAINST H.M.S. GLATTON IN PORTLAND ROADS.

The Special Supplement.

"ADAM WARNER HOOTED AS A WIZARD."

Of the few strictly imaginary characters introduced in Lord Lytton's historical romance, founded on the story of the Earl of Warwick, the King-maker, and, after him, entitled "The Last of the Barons," the most successful is Adam Warner, the philosopher in advance of his age. This is the author's own opinion, and he adds, with pardonable self-consciousness, "As an ideal portrait I look upon it as the most original in conception, and the most finished in execution, of any to be found in my numerous prose works, 'Zanoni' alone excepted." Lord Lytton points out that in the fifteenth century, while Princes and Peers vied with each other in their patronage of Caxton in his efforts to introduce the art of printing, while a gracious and fostering reception was accorded to the mere mechanism by which science is made manifest, science itself was treated with the utmost intolerance. The mathematics in especial were deemed the very cabala of the black art; accusations of witchcraft were never more abundant, and yet, strange to say, those who openly professed to practise the unhallowed science ("negromancy" or sorcery), and contrived to make their deceptions profitable to some unworthy political purpose, appear to have enjoyed safety and sometimes even honour; while those who—occupied with some practical, useful, and noble pursuits, uncomprehended by prince or people—denied their sorcery, were dispatched without mercy. The author refers to the writings of Roger Bacon, and the prophetic hints thrown out in them, to justify his conception of a mechanical genius so much in advance of his time as Adam Warner. The aim of this supposititious Mediæval enthusiast was to utilise steam as a motive power, and he is represented as having nearly constructed an available steam-engine. What Roger Bacon merely suggested he would accomplish: he would move waggons and litters without horses, direct ships without sails, multiply exemplars of books without hands, works of craft without 'prentice or journeyman! For this, his "Eureka," he sacrificed everything on earth—time, wealth, health, good repute, and, finally, life itself, as well as the life of his lovable daughter, Sibyl.

Some of the persecution of the ignorant populace to which his scientific pursuits subjected him is shown in the spirited and ably-executed picture by Mr. H. B. Roberts, which we have engraved from the Royal Academy Exhibition for our Extra Supplement. The scene represented by the painter is described in the romance as witnessed by Master Marmaduke Neville, who, while waiting impatiently for Sibyll, looks through an "unglazed wicker lattice" of Adam Warner's poor house on the almost desolate street without. The following passage is quoted by the artist in the catalogue, and should therefore be given by us:—"At last he heard a shout, or rather hoot, at a distance, and, turning his attention whence it proceeded, he beheld a figure emerge from an alley opposite the casement, with a sack under one arm and several books heaped under the other. At his heels followed a train of ragged boys shouting and hallooing, 'The wizard! the wizard!—Ah!—Bah!—the old devil's-kin!' At this cry the dull neighbourhood seemed suddenly to burst forth into life. From the casements and thresholds of every house curious faces emerged, and many voices of men and women joined, in deeper bass, with the shrill tenor of the choral urchins, 'The wizard!—the wizard!—out at daylight!' The person thus stigmatised, as he approached the house, turned his face with an expression of wistful perplexity, from side to side." Before reaching his door Adam Warner, for it was he, was struck by a missile; and the crowd, infuriated by supposing that he had cursed a child that had fallen in his path, would have stormed the house but for the timely interposition of friends. To such insults and ill-usage, to far more, indeed—to torture and death in its worst forms—were, as we know full well, the pioneers of civilisation liable in those Middle Ages so much vaunted by some. Men who benefit their race by their pursuit of learning, science, and art still receive in England, perhaps, less social consideration than in any other civilised country; yet we may be thankful that the grosser forms of ignorance and prejudice which prompted the persecution of Mediæval times have long disappeared.

"THE MAID OF HONOUR."

In the Royal Academy catalogue Mr. W. Fyfe, the painter of this pleasing and well-executed picture, gives us a clue to the personality of his "Maid of Honour—the couplet from the old ballad which refers incidentally to the four Maries of Mary Queen of Scots—

There was Mary Beaton and Mary Seaton
And Mary Carmichael and me.

Me had no respect for the grammatical proprieties, judging by the words put into her pretty mouth. However, *me* lived long before the days of Lindley Murray; and, despite her lapses *lingua*, *me* was a very charming person, if the artist is to be believed. All the four Maries in attendance on the Queen of Scots were celebrated for their good looks; but surely this was the prettiest of the number. If the Queen's beauty surpassed that of her maids of honour, and particularly that of *me*, "Mary Hamilton" (as we are taught to believe it did), then the Queen must have been beautiful indeed. Still, there are grave historic doubts regarding the extreme loveliness of, as to almost every relating to, Mary Queen of Scots. Certainly all the portraits of her, with any pretensions to authenticity, more or less represent her with a large nose and unsymmetrical features; and the inference is that, like some other reputed beauties, Mary Queen of Scots owed far more to a brilliant complexion and to fascination of expression than to correctness of proportion and form.

The ballad of "Mary Hamilton" has, however, more than grammatical inaccuracies. According to Miss Strickland, neither a Mary Hamilton nor a Mary Carmichael was ever included in the list of the Queen's attendants. The poet has apparently confused Mary Hamilton's name with the name of Mary Livingstone, against whom Knox made harsh insinuations.

The premises of Messrs. Ross and Son, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, were entered by burglars after the shop was closed on Thursday night, last week, and jewellery and watches of the value of about £1000 carried off.

The thirty-third annual meeting and exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England opened at Cardiff on Monday. Cathays Park, a noble expanse of ground belonging to the Marquis of Bute, in close proximity to Cardiff, has been placed at the disposal of the directors, who have thus been fortunate in securing a convenient and beautiful site, admirably situated as regards railway accommodation, and possessing the advantage of requiring no outlay for fencing. The present week has been devoted to trials of machinery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 11.

All Paris was alarmed, last Thursday evening, when the *Soir* appeared with the astounding announcement that the Royalist members of the Assembly, in conjunction with Marshal M'Mahon, were plotting to overthrow the Government of M. Thiers, and install a triumvirate, composed of the Marshal, the Duc de Broglie, and General Ladmirault, in its place. Such a triumvirate had been already spoken of in view of M. Thiers's sudden death or resignation, but no one had imagined that the Royalists would have dared to provoke the fall of the Government, as the article in the *Soir* seemed to indicate they had the intention of doing. Considerable excitement followed the publication of this intelligence: all the Radical organs re-echoed the cry of "Treason!" the Funds fell; and a number of Republican deputies waited on the President of the Republic, to beg him not to make a Cabinet question of the taxation of raw material, which would provide the Royalists with the opportunity to put their design into execution. To this advice the President of the Republic, who, much as he may love his pet tax, loves power more, readily assented, adding that he was aware of the intrigues of the Right, but did not fear them, and assuring the deputies that they might rely upon finding in him a firm defender of the Republic.

All these assurances, however, failed to quiet the prevailing excitement, more especially when the papers published the list of the Ministry which the Royalists had intended to instal in the place of M. Thiers's Cabinet, and the members of which had been chosen without exception from the Right side of the Assembly. It was moreover reported that all this plotting had been going on at M. Johnston's residence, where, it was said, Marshal M'Mahon had repeatedly met the leading Royalists; and then followed a rumour to the effect that the Government had imposed a month's congé on the warrior of Reichoffen, and had resolved to confer the post of Commander-in-Chief upon General Chanzy, and that of Governor of Paris upon the Gambettist General Faidherbe. The Government neglecting to contradict these reports during several days, they consequently gained ready credence; but at last, when it was semi-officially announced that one and all were pure inventions, Paris breathed again freely. On Saturday, as if by way of contradiction to the rumours which had been set afloat, Marshal M'Mahon and his wife passed the evening with M. Thiers; and it has since transpired that during the height of the agitation the Marshal was more than 200 miles away from Paris, at Luché, near Lude, where he had repaired to be present at the marriage of one of his nieces.

The Parliamentary event of the week has been the Duc de Broglie's report on the Franco-German treaty, read by the Duke at Saturday's sitting. In the course of it, he observes—"The Government hope to prove within a short time that a financial guarantee is sufficient to satisfy Germany, and thus hasten the evacuation of the departments. We accept this prospect as a consolation for the rigours to which we are still subjected. This supreme benefit will be due to the credit of France, and we shall not have to wait for it long if you continue to exhibit the spirit of pacific moderation and patriotic devotion with which the Assembly has hitherto shown itself to be animated, and which confers upon the Government so much moral authority in their relations with foreign Powers." The Assembly adopted the treaty without discussion, and with only three dissentient votes.

At Monday's sitting M. de Goulard, the Minister of Finance, presented the bill authorising the Government to contract a loan of no less than three milliards in Rentes at 5 per cent. This is the largest sum that has ever been asked for by any Government since public credit became a State resource; still, when one recollects that the two-milliards loan issued last October was more than twice covered during the three days set apart for subscribing, there can be little doubt but that this fresh appeal of the French Government will be satisfactorily responded to. Indeed, the preamble of the bill states that the Government entertains the strongest hope of the entire success of the loan, and is already assured of its favourable reception by the leading capitalists of Europe.

On Monday M. Delsol, the president of the commission appointed to inquire into the acts of the Government of National Defence, asked the Assembly for authority to communicate various documents concerning the siege of Metz to the War Minister for his use in connection with Marshal Bazaine's trial. M. Gavardie spoke against this authorisation being given; but, after an interesting debate, the Assembly accorded the required permission by a large majority. Apropos of Marshal Bazaine, it is said that the late Marshal Forey has left behind him a volume of memoirs which contain some curious revelations concerning the Mexican expedition, and which are shortly to be published.

The proposed tax of 1f. per 1000 on all business transactions having been accepted by the Committee of the Assembly and objected to by M. Thiers, M. Gaslonde introduced a counter-proposition, evidently in the interest of the Government, for increasing the existing taxes upon licenses, doors, windows, and household furniture. M. Thiers accepted this proposal with singular promptitude, argued that it would yield 60 millions, and that of the remaining 140 millions required by the Government 93 millions could be raised from taxing raw materials, and the balance from other sources, without the necessity of having recourse to an increase in the salt and land taxes. The tax on business transactions, M. Thiers maintained, was only an income tax, which the Assembly had already rejected in another form. "In a country like ours," continued he, "which has experienced so many revolutions, there are more persons seeking employment than there is work for them to do, just as there are more French Princes than can be placed upon the throne. Still all these unemployed people would be unequal to the collection of the tax proposed." The Right having interrupted M. Thiers frequently throughout his speech, he replied to them with warmth, and something approaching to an altercation between the Chief of the State and his interruptors eventually ensued.

The Lyons Exhibition was opened last Sunday by the Minister of the Interior, with considerable display. The exhibition building is at length completed, and almost all the stalls are filled.

Another military execution of Communists took place at Satory on Saturday morning. The condemned men, Baudin and Rouillac, had both taken part in the murder of innocent persons during the reign of the Commune, while the former had also belonged to the famous band of pétroleurs who set fire to the public buildings of Paris. The execution was the most pitiable sight possible. The unfortunate wretches struggled violently with the gendarmes, refused to permit themselves to be bound to the stakes or allow their eyes to be bandaged, and, as they fell pierced by the bullets of the soldiers, each gave vent to a loud and prolonged shout of "Vive la Commune!"

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the Americans in Paris by a banquet at the Grand Hôtel, at which Lieutenant Grant, son of the President of the United States, now on a tour through Europe, presided,

GERMANY.

On Tuesday the monumental memorial to Baron Stein was unveiled at his birthplace in Nassau, in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial of Germany. Mr. Bancroft, the United States Minister at Berlin, delivered a speech before the assembled guests. He reminded his hearers that Baron Stein first kindled the idea of German unity, time fanning the spark into a flame.

The Emperor has given the military library of Metz to the general staff at Berlin. The library comprises 40,000 volumes, many of them exceedingly rare, and a great number of valuable manuscripts and drawings.

Wednesday's Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* officially publishes the law for the expulsion of the Jesuits from German territory, with an Imperial ordinance forbidding them in any way to exercise the duties of their order. Six months are given for the dissolution of the branches of their society.

ITALY.

A Royal decree has been published proroguing the present Parliamentary Session.

AMERICA.

The National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, on Wednesday, adopted Mr. Horace Greeley as the candidate of the party for the Presidency, by 686 votes against 38, on the first ballot. Mr. Gratz-Brown was also adopted as Vice-President, by 713 votes against 19; and, the minority subsequently giving way, the nominations were made unanimous. The Convention has adopted the Cincinnati platform.

In the New York papers the decision given by the Geneva Arbitrators with respect to the indirect claims is published, as well as a report of the proceedings in Parliament on the 27th ult., when Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone announced that the controversy respecting those claims was at an end. The *Tribune*, in a leading article, says that the public in America will not feel the same satisfaction at the settlement as the public in Great Britain. Indeed, had the American people been consulted, the claims would probably never have been included in the case. When once they had been included, the only interest taken in the matter was, that the position assumed should be maintained with dignity or yielded with grace. Neither course, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, has been followed. The American Government has done nothing, it says, but stupidly blunder throughout, and follow a policy of alternate truculence and truckling.

Mr. Peter S. Watson has been elected president of the Erie Railway.

Intense heat prevailed in the United States during last week. Along the Atlantic coast the thermometer almost daily rose to 100 deg. There has been extraordinary mortality from sunstroke, particularly among young children. In New York over 200 deaths from sunstroke occurred, there being nearly 1000 cases. Other cities show proportionate mortality.

INDIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Calcutta telegraphs as follows on Wednesday:—

The Indian Government considers that the change of the Turkish Pacha at Bagdad has removed all difficulties with respect to the action of Turkey in the Persian Gulf.

One of the piers of the Sutlej bridge has sunk three feet, and all traffic is suspended.

Advices from Mexico announce that the forces of President Juarez have reoccupied Monterey.

Mr. Samuel Phillips Day intends making a lecturing tour in the United States of America during the ensuing season.

The *Zenra*, official journal of Bagdad, states that the province of Kerend has been overrun by a band of 300 Persian brigands, who killed the Governor, Melek Niaz Khan.

Henceforward the postage (if prepaid) on letters addressed to Russia, whether sent by the route of Ostend or of Calais, will be reduced to fivepence the half-ounce.

A great fire has occurred at Scutari, opposite Constantinople, and destroyed, it is said, 1000 houses, principally occupied by poor people.

From Calcutta we have intelligence of the loss of the ship *Rothsay*, bound to Bombay with a cargo of grain. It is feared that the captain and sixteen of the crew were drowned.

The *Eastern Budget* says that the Russian Government has decided to establish a permanent naval station in Nova Zembla, "with the object of protecting the interests of the Russian fishermen and hunters in that country."

With respect to Count de Lesseps's lately-announced resolution to raise the tariff for the passage of vessels through the Suez Canal, it is reported from Constantinople that the Porte regards the enhancement of rates as contrary to the terms of the concession, and that the change cannot be sanctioned.

The prospects of the harvest in Austria are, according to the last accounts, tolerably good. In Western Austria the crops have not suffered from the recent rains; while in Hungary the extraordinary dryness of the spring, which it was feared might produce disastrous consequences, has been followed by an abundant rainfall which has restored everything to its normal condition, and there is now every prospect of an abundant harvest of corn and maize.

The summary of the argument relied upon by the British Government in resisting the claims made by the United States, which has been laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration, has been issued from the Foreign Office. It consists, in fact, of a condensation into thirty-nine folio pages of the arguments contained in the British case and counter-case, or, more properly, of the general substance and results of those arguments and evidence, with some additional remarks made necessary by the new matter contained in the American counter-case, or arising out of the evidence put in by the United States. In the commencement the British Government remarks that the tribunal is to determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has failed in any of the duties set forth in the "rules" laid down in the treaty, and that no failure of duty not concerning any one of these ships can in any case be the subject of a pecuniary award; and as the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah were the only vessels respecting which any claim had been previously made, it is urged that no claim can now be made under the treaty with regard to the acts of any other vessel. With respect to several of these ships no failure of duty on the part of Great Britain has been alleged, yet claims are made for losses occasioned by their acts. The summary then contains an argument, extending over several pages, to show that Great Britain did not fail in her duty with respect to any of the ships which attacked the American merchant-ships. The annexes to the document occupy more than fifty pages.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, Joseph, to be Rector of Fallowfield.
 Benwell, A. F.; Vicar of Corhampton.
 Bownes, James; Vicar of Creeth St. Michael.
 Broderick, Francis Edward; Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Clayton-le-Moors.
 Brown, John; Rector of Milton, otherwise Middleton Malzor, Northants.
 Cubitt, C.; Perpetual Curate and Titular Vicar of All Saints, Bourn, Oxon.
 Dodd, F. Sutton; Rector of Sawtry St. Andrew, Huntingdonshire.
 Edmunds, John; Honorary Canon, Durham.
 Ellison, David; Rector of the "Albert Memorial Church," Manchester.
 Farthing, Thomas Newham; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Mossley.
 Gabbett, Joseph; Vicar of Pagham, Sussex.
 Gregory, Edmund Ironside; Vicar of Halberton, Devon.
 Harrison, William Gorst; Rector of Easington, Durham.
 Harrington, J. D.; Vicar of Crewe Green and Chaplain to Lord Crewe.
 Hobson, W. T.; Incumbent of St. Barnabas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.
 Heskyns, C. H. W.; Rector of Holywell-cum-Needlingworth, Hunts.
 Hut'on, F. P. B. N.; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.
 Irving, Robert Gill; Incumbent of Bistrick, Yorkshire.
 Johnstone, J. A. M.; Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas's, Heyhouses.
 King, Walker; Rector of Huish Champflower.
 Lambert, Richard Joseph Farrer; Perpetual Curate of Barrington.
 Langdon, John; Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Yeovil Marsh.
 Lavery, Wallis Hay; Rector of Headley, Hampshire.
 Linthwaite, Henry; Rector of Elchester, Durham.
 Miles, Charles Popham; Honorary Canon, Durham.
 Minchin, John Champneys; Rector of St. Olave Jewry with St. Martin.
 Pomeroy, St. Mildred, Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch, City.
 Musson, Francis; Rector of Elland, Yorkshire.
 Page, Thomas Douglas; Rector of Sibson, Leicestershire.
 Phillips, John Henry; Rector of Okeford Fitzpaine.
 Pickering, James Henry; Rector of West Chilmington, Sussex.
 Jollock, William James; Rector of St. Saviour's, Bath.
 Raven, E. H.; Perpetual Curate of Cantley with Dowbiggin, Sedburgh.
 Reynard, William; Vicar of Lockington, Leicestershire.
 Rigg, John; Vicar of Aldershot.
 Sidebotham, Henry; Rector of Holcombe.
 Smith, Edward Braithwaite; Vicar of Gwersylth, Denbighshire.
 Smythes, Henry Raymond; Chaplain to the County Gaol at Ipswich.
 Shackleton, Matthew; Perpetual Curate of Wincanton.
 Stothert, S. K.; Incumbent of Northam, Southampton.
 Trendell, William Henry; Rector of Worlabye, Lincolnshire.
 West, William Henry; Perpetual Curate of Clondoun.
 Wood, Charles Frederick Bryan; Precentor of Llandaff Cathedral.
 Wright, Benjamin, jun.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Brownhill, Batley.

The festival of the choirs of the deaneries of Maidenhead and Burnham was held at Windsor on Thursday week. There was a service at St. John's Church, at which the Bishop of Oxford preached. Later in the day the clergy and choirs, to the number of 600, dined in the Home Park.

The parish Church of St. Etheldreda, Bishops Hatfield, has been restored through the munificence of the Marquis of Salisbury, and has been reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of the diocese. After the service the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained at luncheon a large number of guests at Hatfield House.

Trinity Church, Finchley New-road, was, on Tuesday, opened for Divine worship by the Bishop of London. His Lordship was to have consecrated the church; but, owing to the fact that the deeds were somewhat informal, the performance of this ceremony was postponed until the completion of the chancel. The Bishop, however, granted his license for the church to be used for the purposes of Divine worship, and also gave due authority to the Rev. H. Sharpe, the Vicar designate, to officiate therein.

On Tuesday the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a meeting held at Lambeth Palace in connection with the Irish Church Sustentation Fund. A report was read showing that the representative body in Ireland had received £582,077, and that an additional £37,265 was promised. A resolution was passed declaring that the exertions now being made by the Church in Ireland entitled it to the sympathy and support of the people of England, and the meeting pledged itself to support these efforts.

St. Michael's Church, Southampton, having undergone restoration, was reopened on Thursday week. Both the re-opening services, on the morning and evening of Thursday, were preceded by a processional hymn, the choir marching through the aisles of the church, one bearing a large brass ornamental cross, another a painted effigy of St. Michael overcoming the dragon, another a painted cross; the whole being headed by a person waving incense, which was burning in a censer. After the evening procession the Rev. Herbert Smith, an unbeneficed clergyman residing in the town, walked from his seat into the centre of the chancel and loudly protested against what he had seen.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a session of the council of University College held last Saturday Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was appointed Professor of Political Economy, in the place of Professor Cairnes, who has resigned. Mr. Sheldon Amos, Mr. W. A. Hunter, and Mr. Willis Bund were reappointed Professors of Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and Constitutional Law and History respectively. On the report of Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., Slade Professor of Fine Art, two Slade Scholarships of £50 each, tenable for three years, were awarded to Miss E. M. Wild and Miss B. A. Spencer. At previous sessions of the council the Atkinson Morley Scholarship for proficiency in surgery was awarded to Mr. R. J. Godlee, and Mr. Walter Riden was appointed resident medical officer of the hospital.

The visitors of Trinity College, Dublin, have decided that Mr. Purser, a Moravian, cannot be admitted a Fellow of the University, because he refused to take the necessary oath.

Thursday week being Speech Day at Harrow School, there was, as usual, a numerous attendance of distinguished visitors, including several of the governors.

Commemoration Day at King's College was celebrated yesterday week in the usual manner. In the morning there were services in the chapel, when the Rev. C. J. Vaughan preached a sermon. A luncheon was provided at two o'clock; after which the principal work of the day—the presentation of associates and distribution of prizes—took place in the hall, which was filled by the students and their friends. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Rev. W. H. Davey, Vicar of Aston Rowant, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, and late Vice-Principal of the Theological Colleges of Chichester and Cuddesdon, has been appointed to succeed Canon Perowne as Vice-Principal at Lampeter.

Wednesday was Exhibition Day at the London International college, which is situate at Isleworth, and the occasion was attended by a distinguished company. Lord Ossington presided.

The view of the Strait of St. Juan de Fuca, between Vancouver Island and the Washington Territory of North America, and that of the summit of Mount Baker, which appeared in this Journal a fortnight ago, were from drawings made by Mr. Edmund Coleman, an artist who was formerly a student of the Royal Academy, and whose "Scenes from the Snow-fields" were highly praised by Mr. Ruskin. He is now travelling in that part of the great Western Continent, and his sketches have been exhibited to the Royal Geographical Society.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Westminster coat and badge was won, on Monday afternoon, by R. Dolwin.

Many of the Metropolitan regiments were inspected on Saturday last.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts was admitted to the freedom of the city of London on Thursday.

M. Raphael Félix, the manager of the French plays at the St. James's Theatre, died on Tuesday, at Norwood, in his forty-sixth year.

On Tuesday night, in the hall of the Society of Arts, Mr. F. W. Chesson read a paper on "The Best Means of Educating English Opinion on Indian Affairs."

The First Lord of the Admiralty was entertained by the Navy Club (Thatched House) at dinner, last Saturday evening, at Willis's Rooms.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued invitations to a dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, on the 24th inst., to meet her Majesty's Ministers.

A conference, under the auspices of the Howard Association, was held on Wednesday, when resolutions were passed affirming the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

Professor Liebreich, of St. Thomas's Hospital, will deliver a lecture on School Life in its Influence on Sight, this (Saturday) evening, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.

The sittings of the International Prison Congress have been continued throughout the week. On Tuesday a soirée of the members was held in the Middle Temple hall, which was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales.

A large meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, in advocacy of the principle of the Permissive Bill. Sir Thomas Chambers presided, and Archbishop Manning and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., were among the speakers.

The Rev. Samuel Martin, Minister of Westminster Chapel, Buckingham-gate, has been presented by his friends with 2000 gs., on the occasion of his completing the thirtieth year of his ministry there. Mr. Morley, M.P., made the presentation.

On Wednesday evening the Duke of Cambridge presided at the anniversary festival of the National Orphan Home, Richmond, which was celebrated at Willis's Rooms. The subscriptions amounted to about £670.

A peace congress, summoned by Mrs. Ward Howe, was held, on Monday night, at St. George's Hall. Sir John and Lady Bowring, Professor Seeley, and Mrs. Ernestine Rose were among the speakers.

Fully a thousand visitors and five hundred inmates participated in the summer fête of the Earlswood Asylum, which took place, on Thursday week, on the lawn in front of the building. The celebration was attended with great success.

An extension of the Bishopsgate Ward Schools to accommodate a thousand more children has been begun. The foundation-stone was laid, on Thursday week, by Alderman Owden, who for many years has been treasurer of the schools.

Mr. Morley, M.P., in presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, last Saturday, strongly recommended parents to depend more upon the commercial life of the country, and deprecated their being so eager to secure Government appointments for their sons.

An interesting ceremony took place at West Ham Cemetery on Monday, in the shape of erecting a tombstone to the memory of Numa Hartog, the young Jew who, besides being Fellow of the University of London, became Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, and died of smallpox last year.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was decided to make an application for the purchase of Northumberland House, with the view of getting a direct approach to the Thames Embankment from Charing-cross. The compensation was calculated at £206,000.

The annual festival in aid of the German Society of Benevolence was held on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of his Excellency Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador. The company numbered about two hundred. Donations amounting to between £500 and £600 were announced.

The weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday—Lord Lawrence in the chair. On the motion of Mr. Reed, M.P., chairman of the works committee, several resolutions referring to the erection and acquisition of buildings for school purposes were agreed to.

Last Saturday afternoon a zealous company gathered under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury to inaugurate the building known as Sudbury Hall as an industrial school, where homeless girls will be fed, clothed, lodged, educated, and trained for domestic service. The house set apart for the purpose lies about eight miles from the Marble Arch, on the Harrow-road, and is within a stone's-throw of the Sudbury station on the London and North-Western line.

Captain Burnaby, on Monday, delivered a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on the education of staff officers in foreign States. He passed in review the causes which had led to the change in the science of war, and reminded his hearers that much of the success of the Prussian army was due to what the officers had learnt in time of peace. If the autumn manoeuvres were properly carried out, much good must unquestionably result from them.

Mr. Bruce, on Monday, received a deputation on the subject of the Licensing Bill, who pointed out the inconvenience to working men of the proposed hours for closing public-houses, and proposed a uniform closing at midnight throughout the country. Mr. Bruce deprecated the idea that the later closing of houses in London had in it anything of a class distinction. Later hours were kept in London than in the country, and his experience had shown him that the increase of drunkenness was very much in proportion to the lateness of the houses being kept open.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations to be made in the names of streets within the area of the metropolis:—Quadrant-road North and Quadrant-road South, Highbury New Park, to be incorporated under the name of Highbury-quadrant, and the houses re-numbered consecutively. A new road to connect Shepherd's-bush-road with The Grove, Hammersmith, to be called Sulgrave-road, conditionally that no barriers be at any time erected, or other obstruction caused to the free use by the public of the road. With respect to an application to apply the name of St. John's-road to a road on the Hankey estate, Clapham-road, the board, in December last, named this road Chesham-road. The orders of the board for re-naming Cumberland-place, Paddington, and Canterbury-road, Kensington, Bomore-road, have been strongly opposed by the inhabitants, but without success, as the board intend to carry out their order.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers in workhouses last week was 31,864, and that 72,416 received outdoor relief, making a total of 104,280. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, this was a decrease of 17,397. The number of vagrants relieved was 602, of whom 393 were men, 169 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

A testimonial, consisting of a silver salver, value 50 gs., a purse containing 120 gs., and a valuable brooch for Mrs. Rogers, was, on Thursday week, presented to Mr. E. Dresser Rogers, for his earnest and successful opposition to the proposed amalgamation of the Phoenix and South Metropolitan Gas Companies, whereby a considerable and permanent saving was effected for the gas consumers of Camberwell. The chair was taken by Sheriff Sir John Bennett.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided, on Saturday, over a conference at the Society of Arts upon the training of upper and middle class school masters and mistresses. Resolutions were passed urging the importance of instituting professorial chairs of the science and art of education in each University, and of establishing training colleges for the class whose interests the conference had met more especially to discuss. Amongst the speakers was Miss Mary Carpenter.

The annual parish flower show and industrial exhibition at Clerkenwell was held, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the School Rooms, Amwell-street, Pentonville, under the auspices of the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, Vicar of St. Philip's, and the patronage of an influential body of ladies and gentlemen. The flowers exhibited were home-grown window-plants, and though the atmosphere of the metropolis, especially in the densely-populated district of Clerkenwell, does not present favourable conditions for floriculture, many of the specimens exhibited were very fine—notably some pelargoniums and fuchsias.

In London 2202 births and 1193 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 64, while deaths were 244, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths showed an increase of 123 upon the exceptionally low number returned in the previous week. The 1193 deaths included 35 from smallpox, 42 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever), and 61 from diarrhoea. Diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, caused 298 deaths last week, against numbers declining steadily from 413 to 292 in the five preceding weeks; this number was 15 below the corrected average for the corresponding week in the last ten years.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held, on Wednesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. J. M. Case in the chair. It was stated that the income for the last half year had amounted to £945; and, after paying expenses, a balance of £186 remained. The number of bathers, from Jan. 1 to the end of June, in the Serpentine, had been 120,692. There had been thirty-nine accidents, but no lives were lost. Two attempts at suicide had been frustrated, and two persons had been found drowned. As to the general operations of the society, sixty-two accidents had occurred; fifty-eight of these had been successfully treated, and four were beyond recovery. The silver medal of the society for saving life had been awarded in four cases, the particulars of which have been published. A special vote of thanks was given to Captain Lambton Young, the secretary of the society, illuminated on vellum, for saving the life of a would-be suicide, under the following circumstances:—William Warrington, aged thirty-two, a light porter in the service of a jeweller, was on his way to Prince's-gate, to deliver some gold watches and trinkets, to the value of nearly £100, and when passing the east end of the Serpentine a sudden madness seized him. He threw his parcel-book into a boy's face, leaped the iron fence, and plunged, head foremost, into 16 ft. of water. Captain Young was at the time paddling in a small canoe in company with two boys. He hastened to the spot where Warrington had disappeared, and managed to pull him up by the collar of his coat until his head was above the water. A sharp struggle then ensued, the maniac exclaiming, "Let me die!" The canoe was nearly upset, and took in a great deal of water. The man, however, was got out, and subsequently sent by the doctor to an asylum, where he soon became a raving madman.

The ladies' day at the Royal Toxophilite Society's grounds Regent's Park, was on Tuesday last. There were seventeen principal prizes, six for leading scores. Of these Miss Willis received the leading honour, notwithstanding Mrs. Kinahan (of the West Kent Archery) made the highest score of the day—namely, 318, from which certain deductions were made, under the regulations for shooting. The other score prizes were won by Mrs. Pinckney (Wiltshire Society), Mrs. Lister (Raglan Archers), Mrs. Barnard, and Mrs. Thompson (Queen's Royal St. Leonards Archers). The best gold of the meeting was made by Miss Hewitt, Miss Leigh Clare making a second-best gold. The awards of best scores at sixty and fifty yards fell to Mrs. Hinchliffe and Miss Berens (West Kent Archers), and for second scores at the same distances, to Mrs. Eyre Hussey (Vale of White Horse Archers) and Mrs. Harris and Miss Croker (Long Melford Society), and Miss Miskin had the best golds at sixty and fifty yards. Mrs. Keyworth (Wirral Archers) and Mrs. Dodington, the second-best golds at those ranges. The competition was unusually spirited, and two supplementary or consolation prizes were adjudged to Miss Nicholl, who had secured the best unrewarded score of the wife, sister, or daughter of a member of the society, and to Miss Harris, who had the best unrewarded gold under the same category. Handicap prizes were obtained by Miss Harris, Mrs. Kinahan, Miss Edlmann, Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Miss Ripley, and Miss Beachcroft. Colonel Robertson, a member of the society, offered a prize for the best score of members of the South Herts Club, and this was presented to Miss Armstrong.—On Wednesday a silver cup, supplied by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, was presented to Mr. William Butt by the Royal Toxophilite Society, in recognition of the courtesy and zeal with which he discharged the duties of honorary secretary to the society from 1865 to 1872.

The Tunstall estate, near Sittingbourne, containing nearly 1000 acres of arable and wood lands, was sold by auction on Wednesday, by Messrs. Foster, of Pall-mall, in twenty-two lots, for £72,250.

An explosion and conflagration took place at Glasgow on Tuesday, by which the flour-mills of Messrs. Muir and Sons were destroyed and sixteen lives lost.

The match, open to all comers, for the championship at croquet was begun on Tuesday, in the grounds of the All-England Club, at Wimbledon. The prize offered to gentlemen was a silver cup, value 50 gs. A second prize with the title of lady champ on was offered for the competition of ladies. The play has been continued throughout the week.



THE RUSSIAN BICENTENARY FESTIVAL AT ST. PETERSBURG: RELIGIOUS CEREMONY IN FRONT OF THE STATUE OF PETER THE GREAT
SEE PAGE 31.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

An opportunity peculiarly advantageous was afforded the House of Lords early this week for disporting themselves; inasmuch as the ballot, which they had mangled, having been rehabilitated in the Commons, came back to the Upper Chamber. The occasion was evidently considered interesting, if not critical, for Peers assembled in no ordinary force, the Opposition showing the largest front and the most serried ranks; and the Ministerialists had palpably brought forward every available voter. In due time the uncomfortable standing-place on the steps of the throne, where Privy Counsellors and other distinguished personages have the privilege perpendicularly to survey the proceedings, was well filled; and it came about that when the first great and crucial division on the optional ballot was begun Peers so crowded the space between the woolsack and the throne that they seemed to be mingled with the outside more or less common men on the steps. Rumour, and something more, had been prevalent to the effect that, either by cross-voting or by withdrawal of some Opposition nobles, the optional ballot, which was practically the bill, would be shunted; and some people who saw the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Disraeli in quiet conference just as the House was meeting inferred that even up to that time final arrangements had not been made. Whatever may have been the secret intention, all outward show was made by the Opposition; for, in addition to the large attendance of Peers on their side, there was a special sign of a party struggle—that is, several noble Lords, who from physical causes are seldom seen in the House, were now present.

The discussion began gently enough, for Lord Ripon did not seem to think it necessary to put in motion the rhetorical force-pump to which he is obliged to resort when he desires to be vigorous and emphatic, when he was declaring that optional ballot must go, or the Opposition must take the consequences, whatever they were to be. As to the Duke of Richmond, he argued and asserted with the gentlemanly plainness of manner and simplicity of phrase which is peculiar to him, but with just so much of energy as to lead to a belief in his consciousness that he was not "running to win," to adopt a phrase the full import of which no one knows better than he. In a moment after he had sat down the suspicion of a tactical arrangement which had prevailed merged into certainty; for from his side up rose the Duke of Northumberland with a declaration that he wanted no ballot; but if there was to be one it could not be "optional," as that would be "bosh," if we can imagine such a word coming into the mind of a ducal Percy. At once the idea was caught up that his Grace of Northumberland was a representative of a Conservative secession, and that there would be Opposition voting against optional ballot, or Opposition staying away. It is to be observed that all through the discussion on this point Lord Salisbury was silent; and it may have been supposed that, if such a thing were possible, he had consented to be muzzled for this occasion only. Always ardent and eager, Lord Grey, who is for no secret voting at all, now struck in with an incisive argument against permissive ballot, and so gave hope of adherence to the Government of several quasi Liberal peers who sit with him on the cross-benches, and who are very uncertain Liberal votes. After this, all the talk on the Opposition benches proper about insisting on optional ballot was palpably perfunctory, and not the less because most of the arguments applied to secret voting as a whole, and not to that in particular. It was to the principle of secret voting that the speech of Lord Russell was directed; and, if it should happen to be his last, will be remembered as a special specimen of his elocutionary powers. The noble Earl, placing himself as if in a tribune, behind the broad back of the chair at the table occupied by the Clerk of Parliaments, drew himself up to his full height, and with unswerving vigour of voice, all possible physical force, and no little fire, delivered arguments and illustrations against the Ballot, couched in bold and spirited language, which was most effective; and the suggestion to the minds of his hearers was that whether, as regarded ratiocination on the subject or rhetoric, they were listening to the Lord John Russell of twenty-five years ago. With his usual tact, Lord Granville—who, of course, knew what was coming—let well alone; and away went the huge House to a division, the watchers of which might have observed some noted Conservative Peers going with the Government, and a few as notable of the Liberal nobles merged in the exodus of the Opposition. It thus came about that the test question of the Ballot was settled, from the Ministerial point of view, by the aid of fifteen Conservative Peers and four of the generally waverers, who sit with awful critical aspect on the cross-benches. In the House proper it was evidently felt that, practically, all was over, and the Ballot Bill saved; and so the rest was mere skirmishing, under the prancing command of Lord Salisbury, with the Archbishop of York and Lord Beauchamp for his aides-de-camp.

Simultaneously with this great political event, there had been going off in the Commons a series of rhetorical fireworks, accompanying the metaphorical burning in effigy of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica-rebellion notoriety. Anyone who happened to have passed suddenly from the Lords—where, though there was the bustle of a crowd, there was a tolerably calm atmosphere—into the Commons, and lighted upon, say, Mr. Peter Taylor screaming out oburgation, tearing passion to tatters, and twisting and inflating language to the utmost height of exaggeration, might have thought that he had alighted in the midst of a Home-Rule Parliament in Ireland, where Mr. Justice Keogh was being dissected with hatchets and cleavers. But if Mr. Taylor feigned and gasped with passion, what shall be said of Mr. Montague Chambers when he was thrice slaying the slain, and stamping a war-dance on a cadaver? The empty House echoed with his cries, as those of a man in mortal pain; and yet, such was the effect that some people were inhuman enough to seem more amused than distressed. Curious was the development of strong feeling as to the conduct of Mr. Eyre on both sides. Sir Charles Adderley, of all men, lost his equanimity, and scolded and defied in tones many octaves high; Colonel North, in the same spirit, positively raged furiously; and Mr. Wheelhouse's loud baritone voice was raised to its utmost pitch as he spoke for the accused. On the other hand, Mr. Gilpin spoke out, so that if he had been on Salisbury Plain he might have endangered the equilibrium of the Druidical altars at Stonehenge, and he talked of blood and murder as familiarly "as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs;" while Mr. T. Hughes would have been quite as ferocious, if he could. It was a relief and a pleasure when out of this babel of anathematising tongues there rose the clear, pleasant tones of Mr. Russell Gurney's voice, and his judicial and yet feeling reasoning, clothed in that exquisite elocution, and adorned by that mastery of facts and their statement, for which he is so distinguished. Nor should mention be omitted of the influence which the subject had on Mr. Bowring, who brought it forward, and who was almost roused out of his normal epicene oratory. Altogether, the scene, and its circumstances were notable exemplars of the violation of the judicious axiom that "by-gones should be by-gones."

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Earl of Wicklow took the oath and his seat as an Irish representative peer. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to the Marquis of Salisbury, said he hoped to be able to dispel the fears of those who objected to Oxford being made a military centre. The second reading of the Scotch Education Bill was moved by the Duke of Argyll, who explained the principle of the measure and the nature of its machinery at some length. The Duke of Richmond reviewed the main portions of the bill, and intimated that, although he did not oppose the second reading, he should move certain amendments in Committee. In particular he objected to the abolition of the parochial system, which had conferred so much benefit upon Scotland, and lamented to find that the bill contained no recognition of religious education. The noble Duke also took exception to locating the Scotch Education Board in London, and intimated that he should move as an amendment that it meet in Scotland. With such alterations as these, and others of minor importance, which he briefly glanced at, he did not despair of seeing the establishment in Scotland of a system of religious and secular education that would be satisfactory to the people. After a short discussion the bill was read the second time.

The amendments made by their Lordships to the Ballot Bill, and disagreed to by the Commons, came under consideration on Monday. The Marquis of Ripon moved that the House should not insist upon the amendments to the second clause providing for a scrutiny, and, the Duke of Richmond acquiescing, the motion was agreed to. The Marquis of Ripon then moved that their Lordships should not insist on their amendment depriving the ballot of the element of secrecy and making it optional. The Duke of Richmond opposed the motion, and adjured their Lordships to insist on their amendment. After some discussion a division was taken, which resulted in the motion not to insist upon the amendment being carried by 157 to 130. A discussion then ensued on Lord Ripon moving their Lordships not to insist on the clause limiting the duration of the Act to eight years. This was opposed by Lord Beauchamp, and, on a division, it was resolved to insist on the clause by 117 to 58. Subsequently their Lordships divided upon Lord Ripon's motion not to insist upon their Lordships' amendment empowering the presiding officer to take the declaration of the illiterate voter, and affirmed that amendment by 88 to 57. Other amendments of the Commons to the Lords' amendments having been agreed to, together with the schedules and rules, on the motion of Lord Ripon a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for declining to agree to certain of the Commons' amendments.

On Tuesday the Marquis of Salisbury withdrew the Limited Owners Improvement Bill, but intimated his intention to reintroduce it next Session. Viscount Midleton called attention to a letter from the Earl of Granard, expressive of sympathy with a meeting called to protest against what he called "the scurrilous invective and insulting accusations" brought against the Roman Catholic clergy by Mr. Justice Keogh in the Galway election petition case; and, having asked what steps Government intended to take in reference to the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Leitrim, an office which the Earl of Granard holds, Earl Spencer deprecated the discussion on Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment till the evidence was before them, and in the meantime declined to state what course the Government would take with regard to the letter in question. The Earl of Granard said the letter was written in his private capacity and under feelings of great indignation, but he admitted that he had acted prematurely in writing it. The Marquis of Salisbury animadverted in strong terms on the letter and on the explanation, and, referring to the noble Earl's scrupulousness about bringing the matter before the House till the evidence was before them, asked him why he had not restrained his "cursive and cursing pen," an expression which caused Earl Granville to rise and ask if the use of such an epithet was in order. The Marquis of Salisbury, however, maintained that the epithet was justifiable. The discussion was continued by the Earl of Portsmouth, who suggested that Lord Granard's strong language might be excused by the equally strong language of Mr. Justice Keogh; and by Viscount Lifford, who pointed out that Mr. Justice Keogh had not attacked the Roman Catholic clergy as a body, but only those who had interfered in the Galway election.

Their Lordships on Thursday were occupied for a considerable time in the discussion of the various clauses of the Commons Inclosure Act Amendment Bill, which ultimately passed through Committee. The several other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House went into Committee, yesterday week, on the Coal-Mines Regulation Bill, and a discussion of several hours' duration took place on a new clause proposed by Mr. Liddell. The bill provides that the Secretary of State shall appoint examiners to give certificates of competency to managers of mines, and Mr. Liddell proposed to strike out this provision, and to substitute one for the election of a board of examiners. Ultimately he withdrew his clause, and Mr. Bruce undertook to bring one up on the report. The postponed clauses were then disposed of, and the bill passed through Committee. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the consideration, also in Committee, of the Metalliferous Mines Bill, in which progress was made as far as clause 23. In the evening sitting Mr. Baillie-Cochrane called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the consular jurisdiction in Egypt. Lord Enfield having promised consideration of the subject, the House went into Committee of Supply. Three votes having been taken, the House resumed. The third reading of the Municipal Corporation Wards Bill was opposed by Mr. R. N. Fowler, but was carried by a majority of 67 to 34.

The principal subjects discussed on Monday were the Keogh judgment, on which there was a sharp passage of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Sir Thomas Bateson; and the vote for reimbursing ex-Governor Eyre the expenses he incurred in defending himself against the Jamaica Committee. Mr. Bowring moved the rejection of the vote, and the proposal led to a long and animated debate. The vote was ultimately agreed to, in a full House, by 243 votes against 130.

At the morning sitting, on Tuesday, the Metalliferous Mines Bill was again considered in Committee, and several amendments introduced, chiefly relating to prosecutions for non-compliance with or violations of the Act. The bill was then ordered to be reported, with amendments, to the House. On the order for considering the Coal-Mines Regulation Bill, Mr. Bruce moved the insertion of his promised clause, for the appointment of examiners for certificates of competency to managers, &c., which, after some discussion, was added to the bill. Two or three other clauses having been also added to the bill, the consideration of the remaining amendments was postponed, and the sitting was suspended. When the Speaker took the chair at nine o'clock, the House was counted out.

The second reading of the Proportional Representation Bill—designed to effect a new and more equal distribution of electoral power—was moved, on Wednesday, by Mr. Morrison

and seconded by Mr. Hughes. Sir Charles Dilke proposed as an amendment a resolution declaring that no scheme of redistribution would be satisfactory which did not extend to Scotland and did not give an equal share of political power to all electors. After some debate Mr. Morrison withdrew his measure in favour of the amendment, which, on a division, was lost by 154 to 26. A discussion on the second reading of the Vaccination Acts Amendment Bill was broken off by the arrival of the Wednesday limit of time.

On Thursday Mr. W. E. Forster, in answer to Mr. Holms, said he was last week informed, for the first time, that there had been visitors to the Bethnal-green Museum on previous Sundays. He at once brought the matter before the board of the South Kensington Museum, and he found that the director (Mr. Cole) had, upon his own responsibility, issued (chiefly to peers and members of the House of Commons) tickets of admission to the museum available on Sundays after two o'clock. Lord Ripon and himself thought it most desirable that this should not be allowed any longer; and whatever opinion might be held as to the desirability of opening museums on Sundays, there could be no difference of opinion upon the point that they should not be open to the rich and closed against the poor. The existing tickets for Sunday admission were being called in, and no more would be issued. Mr. Stanhope took the oath and his seat for South-West Yorkshire, in the room of Viscount Milton, resigned. Mr. Bruce moved the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill. He explained its objects as being, first, somewhat to improve the present licensing authority without departing very widely from the present system; and, secondly to greatly strengthen and consolidate the police regulations.

RURAL AFFAIRS

IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE.

A sojourn of a few days in the above-named counties has enabled us to glean some information as to rural affairs there which may be of interest to our readers, as what is important to one district of the country is important to all; and there are few, if any, topics so universally important as the state and prospects of agricultural operations. Bucks and Oxford, so far as industrial occupations are concerned, are almost purely agricultural; and they consequently form a good index of agricultural affairs generally.

First, then, as regards that all-important topic—the crops—there is a unanimous consensus of opinion that such a fine crop as this season promises to yield was never seen on the ground within the memory of that irrefragable authority, the oldest inhabitant. We conversed with individuals belonging to all orders of men agricultural—farmers, stewards, labourers, and dealers; and all had the same tale to tell, and that was of prospective abundance. Crops of all descriptions are excellent. Wheat is thick, strong, large-headed, and has bloomed under favourable conditions, the bright sunshine that has prevailed for some weeks past—varied by occasional rainfalls, the product of thunderstorms, just sufficient to keep the soil moist and so favour the growth of turnips and mangolds—has been admirably suited to the development of grain crops, wheat especially. Haymaking is well advanced towards completion, large quantities being already secured in excellent condition. And such a crop! Men who have been engaged in farm-work for from thirty to forty years declare that they never saw the like. Last year (1871) was a good hay season, the produce in the district we speak of having been nearly two tons per acre; but this year beats it entirely, the average being quite two tons and a half, or a fourth more than even last year's liberal yield. The price is expected to run from £3 to £3 10s. per ton, against about £5 last year, and over £7 the year before, which latter was one of the worst hay years on record. The aftermath, too, where that is cut, is likely to be very productive, especially the clovers, which are springing again fast under the combined influences of abundant moisture and a warm atmosphere and genial sunshine. Second crops, however, are rarely cut on the Buckinghamshire side of the Chiltern Hills, farmers finding it more profitable to eat off the produce with sheep and cattle. Everybody knows that the Vale of Aylesbury is famous as a grazing and butter and milk producing region; and everybody, therefore, can understand that abundance of grass is of the last importance there, and abundance of grass assuredly there is. So that, with rick-yards full to repletion, and the prospect of good feed in the fields, keepers of horses and cows have pleasant times before them.

They have a saying in Bucks that "Straw farmers are never bankrupt;" and if this be true, there will be few agriculturists in the *Gazette* between this and the autumn of 1873. The meaning of the saying, of course, is that where straw is plentiful grain is not deficient; and, though it is still too early to form a positive opinion as to what will be the grain yield, in quantity and quality, it is certain that there will be no lack of straw; so farmer are not likely to fail; nor, for the matter of that, is bread likely to be dear. Oats, barley, beans, peas, all promise well—beans particularly, which are tall, strong, and coming freely. Potatoes, except for home use, are not extensively cultivated at the base of the Chilterns—glorious hills these same Chilterns are, by-the-way—the clayey character of the soil not being well adapted for producing the "mealy murphies" in which our Irish fellow-countrymen delight, as, indeed, people do everywhere; but those in the gardens and allotment grounds look extremely well, and, should the tubers escape disease, an important element in cottage-provisioning is likely to be plentiful.

The agitation among agricultural labourers, so prevalent elsewhere, has of course extended to Bucks and Oxfordshire, in which there was, and is, ample scope for improvement in the condition of the labourers. Some improvement has, however, been made. The wages generally have been advanced from one shilling to two shillings per week—that is to say, they have been raised from eleven to twelve and thirteen shillings per week, some farmers having even commenced paying fourteen and fifteen shillings during haymaking. This is so far satisfactory, and it is even more satisfactory that the advance has been conceded without any special pressure being necessary (there have been no strikes and very little talk about the union), a respectful remonstrance having been generally sufficient. Not always, however; for we conversed with an intelligent labourer—intelligent about his own occupations, we mean—who worked twelve hours during six days and about three (in tending cattle, horses, &c.) on Sundays for eleven shillings a week, and was refused any advance. It seems certain, however, that still greater improvement must be made in the state of the labourer; and wages are not the only thing in which improvement is needed. The cottages, in many places, without being positively uninhabitable, are far from being so comfortable as they should be; and it is very desirable that Mr. Disraeli should have many imitators in trying to provide each labourer on his estate with a convenient cottage furnished with "a porch, a tank, and an oven;" for good water, suitable cooking arrangements, and the means of introducing a little ornamentation, are in most cases sadly lacking. Still, a beginning in improvement has been made; and that kind of

movement, once begun, must go on; and we doubt not that a few years hence will witness a marvellous change in both the character and the condition of agricultural labourers resident under the shadow of the Chilterns.

NEW BOOKS.

Every person among us at the present day has some friend or brother in the colonies of Australia and New Zealand. Mr. George Baden Powell, in a well-arranged volume called *New Homes for the Old Country* (Bentley), has gathered up the results of his personal observation concerning that part of the world. The first division of his book presents a broad sketch of each great province separately: New South Wales, with the city of Sydney; Victoria, with its capital, Melbourne; South Australia and Queensland, all on the mainland of New Holland; Tasmania, the island to the south of that continent; and New Zealand, lying far to the east of it. The social character of each colony, as well as its geography and natural scenery, is distinctly brought into view, so that the reader will have no excuse for confounding these different places with each other, and remembering vaguely that some one of his or her acquaintance is "gone to Australia." In the succeeding divisions of his work, which fills altogether 500 pages, Mr. George Baden Powell describes the ways and means of travelling inland; the habits of life in "the bush," and the pastoral and agricultural employments of settlers; the gold diggings and other mines; the wild beasts, birds, fishes, and reptiles; the climate and vegetation; the native or savage tribes of mankind; the political institutions and legislation of the whole group of these "Australasian" colonies. They have a general similarity in those respects which belong to the condition of their British settlers, but their natural features, especially the climate, botany and zoology, and the native races of men, differ extremely from each other. It appears to us that Mr. Baden Powell has contrived, with remarkable skill, to set forth the general or common aspects of life in these widely separated colonies, under the special heads above named, while accurately noticing, at the same time, whatever each country has peculiar to itself. As a task of literary composition this cannot be easy to accomplish. Many other writers have failed in the attempt, leaving "confusion worse confounded" in the minds of their readers; for travellers and emigrants, with all their vigour of awakened intelligence in desultory observation, are seldom possessed of the faculties of methodical comparison, distinguishing, and combining, required to produce their large store of mixed knowledge in due logical order. This is the great merit of Mr. Baden Powell's very useful work; and we have met with no other book, treating of Australia and New Zealand, which affords the same amount of information arranged in so convenient a form and expressed in such a clear and agreeable style. It is ornamented with forty or fifty woodcuts, from clever little sketches full of spirit, which serve to illustrate the most striking incidents of colonial experience. We heartily recommend this account of "New Homes for the Old Country" to all ladies and gentlemen here whose sons and daughters or other relatives have sought an abode in the southern hemisphere, and to all who wish for a correct general notion of what they may expect to find if they choose to go there.

Something which is new and true and does matter is in certain quarters considered to be beyond attainment; but if such a rarity be discoverable it will probably be found in *The Great Lone Land*, by Captain W. F. Butler, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.). There will very likely be a small minority in whose estimation the volume will contain "nothing particular;" but to the great majority the contents, if a few of the author's unnecessary remarks about himself and his personal affairs be excepted, will present an expanse of novel, interesting, entertaining, and important facts. Be it mentioned, just by the way, that there are a map and illustrations, the former helpful and the latter ornamental as well. The author's narrative may be divided into two parts—the first setting forth why and how he volunteered for the expedition sent, in 1870, "against the malcontents of Red River," what adventures he met with, how rudely he felt himself bound to behave towards M. Reil, what ideas were suggested to him by the persons and things he saw and heard, and how "that tempest in the teacup, the revolt of Red River, found a fitting conclusion in the President's untasted tea;" the second, which is the more novel and attractive, is devoted to an account of what befel the author on his travels from Fort Garry on the Red River "to the Saskatchewan Valley and through the Indian countries of the West," and is the justification of the title. For the title is surely justified and free from any accusation of catchpenny, if magnitude of mountain, and lake, and river—if a very ocean of prairies—if desolation unrelieved for 500 miles by aught in human shape or by any "animal larger than a wolf" can justify the appellation of "the great lone land." The author set out under the auspices of official recommendation—or, rather, official request; and his report, which is a wonderful instance of extensive information picked up in a short time and imparted in a small compass, is subjoined in an appendix. The author, before starting for the Rocky Mountains and the almost incredible temperature indicated by 83 deg. of frost, was invested, probably by way of a fanciful agis, with the dignity of a justice of the peace and with the character of a "medicine-man," so far as a medical stamp can be conferred by the presentation of an impedimental quantity of drugs and by the gift of some printed instructions concerning smallpox. The narrative, so far as it is legitimate—that is to say, confined to the matter in hand—is very well written, and the descriptions are often admirable; and it is only when the author goes out of his way, as he unfortunately goes more than once or twice, to introduce such extraneous subjects as the Tuileries in flames, and the "German robbers," and whatever else has to do rather with the late Franco-German war than with "the great lone land," that the reader is likely to suffer from a fit of irritation.

If it be true that there is still amongst the British public so much ignorance concerning India and Indian life as one would imagine from reading the first two or three lines of *Life in India*, by Edward Braddon (Longmans), the British public is alone to blame. Surely trustworthy accounts, written by unimpeachable authorities, have for some years past been, not, perhaps, as the sand upon the seashore for multitude, but, nevertheless, abundant. Still, there was room for another work and especially for so readable a book as Mr. Braddon's. Of chapters there are eight. The first is prefatory, and touches lightly, not to say banteringly, upon many persons and things from Philip of Macedon to the ingenious person who in a popular magazine referred to Agra's "pathless mountains" with about as much adherence to fact as if one were to speak of "Hampstead's boundless seas." The second, which gives us "a view of Northern and Southern India," is, probably, the most valuable of all, though in the tabular remarks referring to the seasons something of personal pique or prejudice may seem to lurk about the notes which insinuate that in Madras there is never any cool weather, but

that there is nothing except "hot weather and rains" from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. At any rate, there are people alive who gratefully remember that Madras was recommended for its superior salubrity. The third takes us back eighty years and indulges us with a very entertaining, if not altogether pleasant retrospect, and presents us with some specimens of conversational poetry and witticisms of the eighteenth century, which, whatever Mr. Braddon's opinion may be, are by no means inferior to similar productions of the nineteenth. The fourth takes us into "domestic interiors," and some credible information is given ("not, however," says memory, with a grin, "for the first time") about the functions discharged by a kitmutghar, a bearer, a sweeper, a bheestie, a dhobey, a syce, and a grass-cut. The fifth carries us off into the Mofussil, which, be it observed for about the one thousand and first time, is a term by which is "understood any part of India other than the three capitals—Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay." It appears that even in the Mofussil (and the appearance has before now presented itself ghostlike) you must be "in society" if you would go and properly "stick a pig." The sixth is devoted to "the natives of the country," and is really most admirable and worthy of attention. The seventh embraces "the rulers, the public, and the press;" and the whole of that extensive subject is dealt with in forty-six very striking pages. The eighth and last is full of "the overland route;" and it must be highly satisfactory to passengers who go by that route to know that, so far as they (paradoxically) have to go by "overland steamer," they are to "the purser" merely "a number, like convicts at Portland;" that "to the stewards also" they are "a number;" and that "to the captain" they are "nobody."

A second part, or "half volume," of the superbly-printed English edition of M. Paul Marcoy's *Journey across South America* has been published by Messrs. Blackie and Sons (London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh). We noticed the first part of this very attractive and finely-illustrated book of travels when it appeared, in December last. It presents an interesting narrative of the adventures and observations of M. Paul Marcoy, in an enterprising journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast of the South American continent, through the interior of Peru to the head waters of the Ucayali; thence to the Amazons, and down that mighty river to the sea. He was twelve years altogether in those wild countries, which are seldom visited by intelligent European travellers; and few could bring to their exploration a mind more alert and inquisitive concerning the strange aspects of nature and habits of mankind. He seems to be a botanist, zoologist, and ethnologist, of proficiency enough to give a degree of scientific exactness to his observations. He is certainly a very clever draughtsman, as he shows by nearly 600 drawings—landscapes and figures—engraved for this great work, which represent the scenery, plants, animals, and human inhabitants of the regions visited by him. To prove that the ground he invites the reader to traverse in his company is not that which everybody knows too well already, we need only remark that "Echarati, Chulituqui, Tunkini, and Paruitcha" are the four stages comprised in this second portion of his overland journey. The names of these places are unfamiliar to most of us, and they lie far out of the beaten track.

The new edition of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's *History of William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania* (Hurst and Blackett), which first came out twenty-one years ago, is almost a new book. The author has rewritten it, for the most part, in dealing with a mass of fresh materials supplied by the documents found in public offices, both English and foreign, lately opened to inspection. We can but wish that he had indicated the particular sources and the precise effect of his information. The diligence of research, and the accuracy in matters of detail, with which he has performed his task as an historian, would then be more easily appreciated. His readers would also then be enabled to exercise their own private judgment upon many points of doubtful evidence, which he has disguised beneath the positive assertion of results obtained in his own mind by some considerations not revealed to us. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, as a consummate artist in narrative literature, is too intent upon giving a superficial completeness and neatness of direct statement to his account of matters which are really uncertain or obscure. This was the great fault of Lord Macaulay; but it helped to increase his popularity with indolent readers, who like to receive smart and decided impressions without the trouble of thinking. His example has been followed by Mr. Hepworth Dixon and some other recent authors. Without accusing them of a want of candour in so artfully concealing the weak places of their knowledge, and without denying them such credit as is fairly deserved by their original investigations, we still protest against a method which is prejudicial to the cause of truth, and which flatters the vicious habit of passively swallowing whatever is agreeably written. In the case of William Penn, the notorious controversy between Macaulay and Mr. Dixon has shown the danger of this habit. We all enjoy and admire the Macaulay style; but we must confess that Macaulay's gross blunders in the instances of Penn's alleged misconduct have taken away some of the value of his work. The death of Macaulay having prevented a formal admission and correction of those misstatements, which he would probably have made before this time, Mr. Dixon has once more set forth the whole matter of dispute in a chapter supplementary to the present volume. Every impartial person who looks at it will be satisfied of the innocence of William Penn with regard to all the charges that Lord Macaulay brought against him. It was George Penn who trafficked for the Court ladies in the ransom of the poor girls at Taunton; it was Neville Penn who intrigued with the Jacobites for a French invasion; William Penn cannot be proved to have made any seducing offers to Kiffin, the Baptist minister, or to the Fellows of Magdalen College, on the part of James II. The character of this great Christian Englishman, a true hero of moral and civil conquests, is one of the fairest in modern history, and may be studied with profit by his countrymen of all ages. This biography of him, now finally put into shape as a standard work of its kind, is Mr. Dixon's most useful production. It will be read, we feel sure, long after "Spiritual Wives" and "Holy Russia" are forgotten. Its spirit is more sober, and its style more simple, as befits the nature of its subject. Few books have a more genuine and wholesome interest, or convey more beneficial instruction. It is worthily dedicated to Mr. Bright, an illustrious member of that estimable religious society to which Penn belonged, and which has fostered some of the best public servants, citizens, and patriots in the history of Great Britain.

Melancholy auspices attended the publication of *The Conclusion of a Voyage Round the World*, by the Marquis de Beauvoir, translated from the French by Agnes and Helen Stephenson (John Murray); for death had previously cut off the beloved father for whose pleasure it was principally that the author had put pen to paper. Still the thick black cloud has a thin silver lining; for all who made acquaintance with the author's previous work will be sure to give a hearty welcome to his continuation, which in its English dress,

neatly and becomingly put on, is one of the most lively and striking records ever published of impressions made upon an observant, a susceptible, a cultivated, and, in many respects, a reflective mind. It is not every young Frenchman of rank who could, even if he would, have made such reflections as may be met with at page 124, where the author, seeing a strong resemblance between the feudalism of the European middle ages and the Japanese system of the nineteenth century, finds in the Mikado a representative of the old "sluggard king" of the French, in the Tycoon a vision of the old "mayor of the palace," and in the Princes of Nagato and Satsuma modern doubles of the old Dukes of Burgundy. His analogies may be quite false and his estimate of Japanese systems, social and other, may be quite wrong; but it is creditable to him that he should have travelled with such a spirit as that which his remarks prove to have been stirring within him. The most important of the places to which his volume relates are Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, Peking, Yokohama, Jeddo, and San Francisco; and though many a traveller before him had "done" them, and put them in a book, it is probable that their characteristics were never studied by a more intelligent visitor, or touched off in a style so frank, easy, honest, light-hearted, and, nevertheless, rather inclining towards insight than superficiality, to say nothing of its superiority in point of literary excellence. If there be a quality in which the author may appear to be somewhat deficient, it is, perhaps, humanity in respect of brutes and the lower orders of mankind. This deficiency was hinted at when his former work was under consideration; and in the present it is exhibited in a really laughable way. "My poor riding-whip!" says he at p. 260, "it has beaten the ponies of Java, the backs of Chinamen, the donkeys of Mongolia, camels, and chargers, and the result is that it is quite bent." Some people would transfer the epithet "poor" from the inanimate riding-whip to the animate sufferers, including even the Chinamen. It remains to be added that there are fifteen very good engravings, taken from photographs, to illustrate the volume.

"Tender and true" is the proverbial phrase which seems most aptly to denote the effect of a set of short stories called *Peasant Life in the North; or, Sketches of the Villagers and Field-Labourers of Glenaldie* (Strahan and Co.). They show an intimate homely acquaintance and heartfelt Christian sympathy with the common life of the rustic poor in a remote district of Scotland, which we may compare with that of the London East-End Curate, whose "Episodes of an Obscure Life" were noticed by us some time ago. The difference is very wide, no doubt, in regard to the outward scenery, the social habits and industrial employments, the language and acquired ideas of the poor people, between Bethnal-green and Glenaldie. But still, their poverty is the same, with its trials of the heart, its effects upon the family, and its stern moral discipline, which often forms the noblest types of unconscious virtue and unaffected piety in the sight of God. This is the lesson which such books as "The Episodes" and "Peasant Life" are designed to teach, if they may be permitted to occupy a few hours of the too ample leisure bestowed by many idle readers on fallacious pictures of fashionable dissipation. The volume now in hand contains a second series of the Scottish rural and domestic sketches. The first, called "The Dyke-Builder," is a perfect idyll in prose. It has that wholeness of conception, that strength and simplicity of representation, that harmonious sweetness of feeling, which no art can attain but in faithful portraiture of Nature. Yet its subject is one of the commonest and most trivial affairs, without anything to be called an adventure. Willie Bain, the honest and diligent son of the hardworking widow, growing up through a toilsome boyhood to be the stay of her old age, and learning the craft of a "clacher," or builder of stone fences; meeting the herdsman's daughter, Kirsty Grant, on the hillside, with her father at his dinner-hour, and loving this kind girl through long years of patience, but waiting for his mother's sake; then finding her promised to Tam Murison, who has insulted him, but whom he generously forgives and serves; lastly, by a sudden turn of events, when two hearts are near breaking with sorrow, placed in happy possession of his love—this is a commonplace story, is it not? But read it, if you can, without emotion, and you may defy all the novelists to touch you henceforth. "The Dressmakers," Aileen and Annabel Stewart, daughters of an ambitious small farmer, who has ruined himself by foolish lawsuits, with their constant friend William Marshall, and his unavowed attachment to one—they know not which—of the two sisters, form an interesting group. There is much kindly humour in the biography of "Jamplin' Jamie;" and "The Widow Macraw" and "Hetty," are tales of equal merit. "Queer Jean" is a story of woman's penitence for her long-unpardoned sin, and of a daughter's and sister's atoning sacrifice of affectionate devotion.

STRIKES.

After a lengthened conference with the master builders the masons have come to terms; and at a meeting of the master builders on Monday it was agreed that all the shops should be opened on the terms agreed on with the operative stonemasons. Details of the compromise entered into between the masons and the master builders show that, while failing to secure the actual nine hours at 9d., the men have come within a fraction of their demands. On the whole year they have an average of fifty-one hours per week, and the pay is to be 8d. instead of 8d., the masters and men thus "splitting the difference." Animosity has arisen between the masons and the carpenters, on account of the former having come to a separate arrangement with the masters. Mr. Broadhurst, at a meeting held in the Sun Concert-Hall, Westminster-road, on Monday, defended the course adopted by the masons, and hoped the carpenters would accept the same terms, which, he urged, were better than any which would have been obtained by arbitration. But the carpenters' committee declines the suggestion, and at a meeting of delegates belonging to the carpenters' and joiners' societies, held on Tuesday night, a resolution was passed condemning of the compromise accepted by the masons. At a conference of master builders of the metropolis and of the provinces on Wednesday a league was formed "to ameliorate the position of the trade," especially as regards strikes.

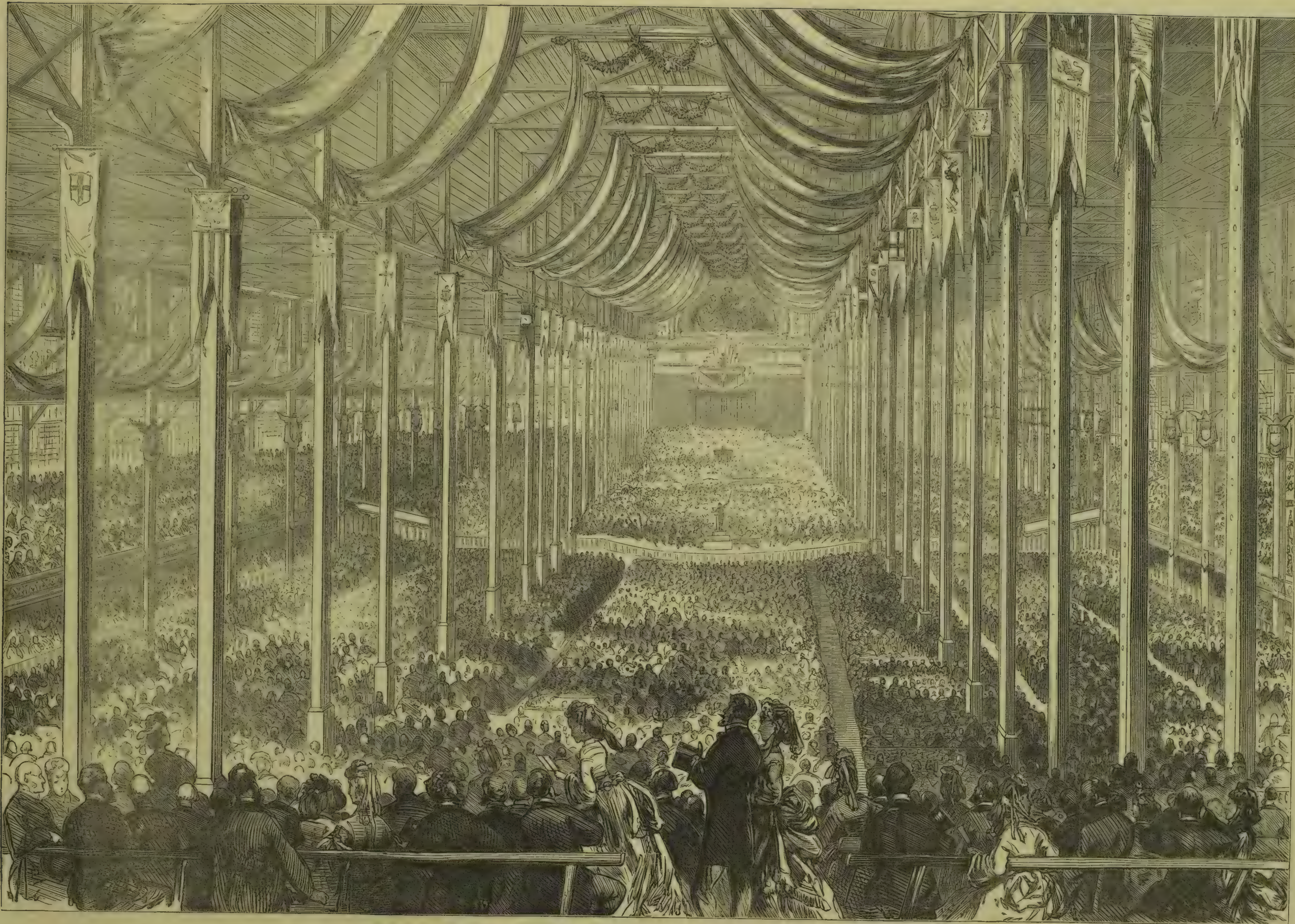
A meeting, the first of a series, was held by London omnibus-drivers, on Monday night, to take steps for the formation of a society to protect their interests. Their great grievances are long hours—sixteen to seventeen per day—and, as they allege, vexatious police informations.

The clerks in the railway clearing-house have petitioned the committee for a general revision of salaries.

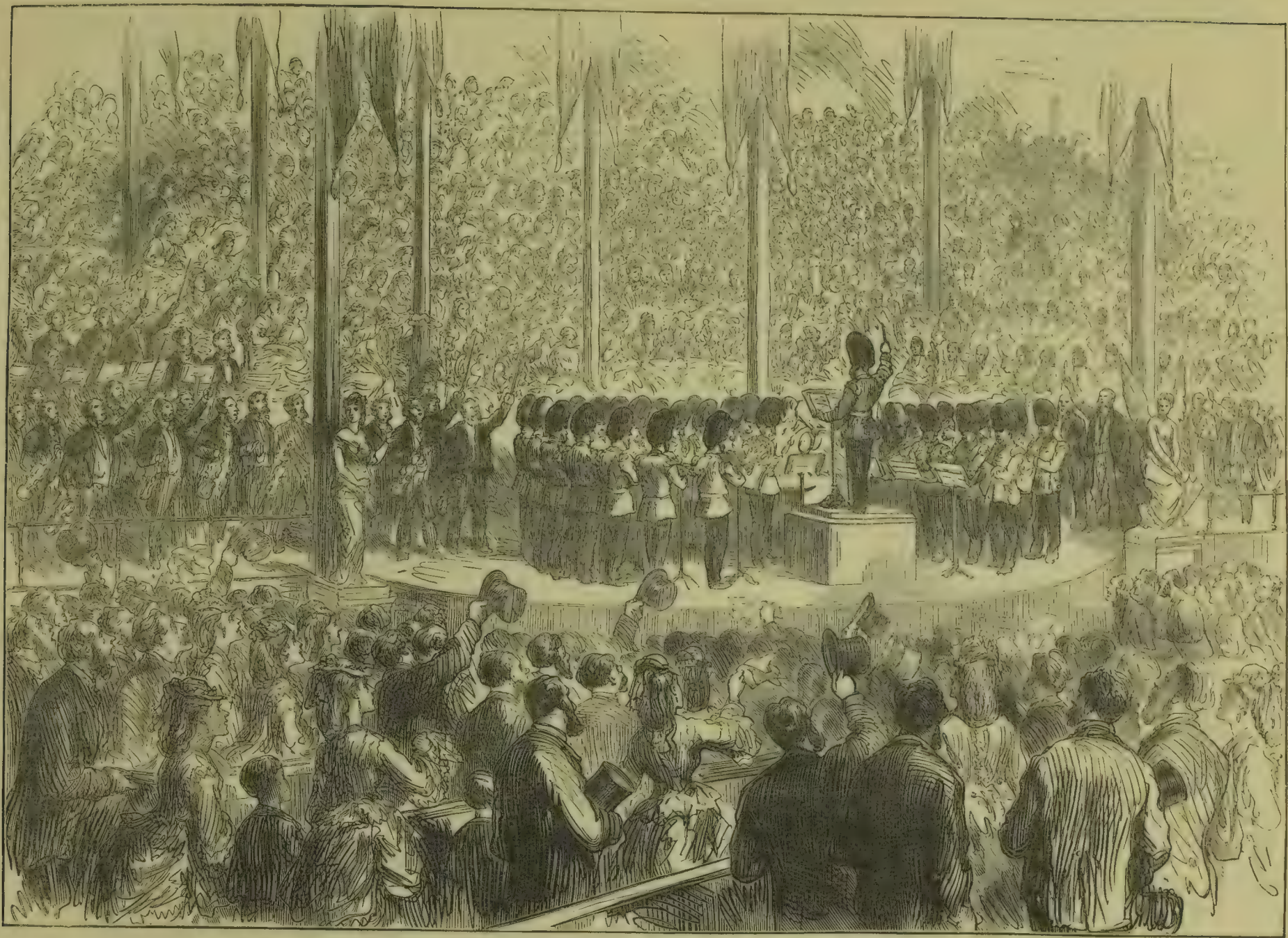
A strike among the undertakers is threatened for the "Sunday free" and shortened hours of labour.

A large number of Thames lightermen assembled, on Monday, on Tower-hill, and expressed their determination to adhere to the demand which they have made for an increase of wages. They afterwards walked in procession.

The miners of Fifeshire have held a meeting and resolved to accept the masters' offer of 9d. an hour, reserving, however, the right to claim a further advance.



THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE AND INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BOSTON.



THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BOSTON: THE BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS PLAYING "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."
SEE PAGE 47



LAUDERDALE HOUSE, HIGHGATE, THE NEW CONVALESCENT HOME OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.
SEE PAGE 47.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather during the Newmarket July week was perfect, and the meeting "behind the Ditch" as select and pleasant as ever; but poor backers will long remember the way in which favourite after favourite was ruthlessly upset by some unexpected outsider. The card on the Thursday was very meagre, and the presence of the all-conquering Cantinière frightened away nearly all the Chesterfield Stakes candidates. It is a sad pity that this grand filly, who has been aptly termed "Achievement II.," is a decided roarer; but, in spite of her infirmity, we doubt if any two-year-old will get to her head during the present season; and, though the One Thousand of 1873 will be run over the R.M., instead of the easy D.M., we cannot doubt her success, especially after Prince Charlie's great performance over this trying course. The most interesting event of the Friday was a two-year-old sweepstakes over six furlongs of the B.M., in which Victoria disposed so easily of Lord Aylesford's recent 1600-guinea purchase, Acropolis, as to raise grave doubts if Somerset is so good a colt as is generally supposed. He gave Acropolis 12 lb. in his trial, and was beaten a neck; and it is now plain that, if this trial was over more than half a mile, it was no great performance, for Acropolis is evidently deficient in stamina.

On Saturday last Mr. Tattersall sold the second batch of Middle Park yearlings, and, considering that the attendance was small, the average of 117 gs. for forty-three lots was not a bad one. A colt by Marsyas from Christabelle, all of whose produce win races, made 500 gs., and this was the highest price given during the afternoon. At the two sales 101 yearlings fetched 22,125 gs., or an average of 219 gs., and this highly profitable result must be very encouraging to the promoters of the new stud company. The sale of the sires and brood mares will take place on the 23rd inst., and three following days; and we believe that the company intends to make a great effort to keep Blair Athol and two of the other sires, and about seventy-five brood mares, in this country.

The death of Beadsman, which occurred at the end of last week, is a severe loss to Sir Joseph Hawley, as within the last five or six years the horse has made a great name for himself as a sire. Beadsman was foaled in 1855, and ran twice unsuccessfully as a two-year-old. In his next season he secured the Derby and three other races, besides running a dead-heat with Eclipse for the Newmarket Stakes. After this one of his legs gave way, and he never appeared again in public. The Palmer, Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, Green Sleeve, Pero Gomez, and Morna are the most famous of his sons and daughters; and many people think that the dark Alvarez is likely to emulate the St. Leger victory of his own brother, Pero Gomez.

The great cricket-matches of the last few days have been so numerous that we can only give a very brief résumé of them. At the Oval the Gentlemen defeated the Players even more decisively than at Lord's, Mr. Grace making a splendid innings of 117, and Messrs. Hornby and Yardley supporting him with 80 and 83 respectively. For the Players, R. Humphrey (96) and Pooley (47) were the chief contributors. England v. Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire would have proved more interesting had each side played its full strength; but the accident to Daft and the absence of Freeman were great losses to the combined counties, and the antagonism of the Old Etonians and Old Harrovians at Prince's deprived England of some good men. For England, Mr. Grace went in first, and carried out his bat for a faultless innings of 170; and as Bignall (74 and 47) was the only large scorer on the other side, the counties were beaten by nine wickets. Southerton's bowling proved fatal to twelve batsmen. Old Etonians v. Old Harrovians ended in a draw, very large scoring being the order of the day. The former accumulated 346, of which Mr. C. J. Ottaway put together 126, and Harrow only made ten less, thanks to Messrs. W. H. Hadow (148) and A. N. Hornby (58).

Walton Regatta, on Saturday last, was as pleasant an outing as ever, and the lawn of Mount Felix, which Mrs. Ingram again kindly placed at the disposal of the committee, presented a very gay appearance. The Isleworth R.C. defeated the London R.C. in the final heat of the Junior Fours; and in the Senior Fours the Kingston R.C. beat a Thames crew, which was very badly steered. The London R.C. was in great force at the Metropolitan Regatta on Monday, and carried off both the Senior Fours and the Champion Eights. C. C. Knollys, the winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, secured the Senior Sculls without much trouble; and the Ino R.C. won the Metropolitan Junior Eights, after one of the most desperate races ever seen with the West London R.C.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by torrents of rain, broke over London on Saturday last. Storms of great severity occurred on the same day over a large extent of the south and west of England and South Wales, and much damage was done, especially in the latter districts, by floods.

Grimston Park, in the county of York, with its mansion and park, covering an area within a ring fence of nearly 2900 acres, was, last week, submitted to competition by Messrs. Driver, auctioneers, of Whitehall. There was a keen competition, and the estate was ultimately knocked down to Mr. John Fielden, of Dobroyd Castle, Todmorden, for £265,000.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE

MEETING.

The National Rifle Association's thirteenth annual meeting on Wimbledon-common was begun on Monday, as far as shooting is concerned; but, a week earlier, the Honourable Artillery Company, the Victorias, and the London Scottish had moved under canvas, and undergone much useful drill in their "Camps of Instruction." The white tents of Canvas Town are arranged pretty nearly the same as they were last year. The Cottage is occupied by Earl Ducie as chairman of the executive committee, and is surrounded with marquees, reception tents, impromptu gardens, and the choicest plants and flowers that together make it a fit haunt for the fashionable world during the Wimbledon fortnight proper. Lancashire lasses serve in the Refreshment Pavilion, the original Manchester caterers having the management of the commissariat department. The exhibition tent was opened on Tuesday and the principal prizes were displayed for the first time. Conspicuous among them is the massive Elcho shield, and the yet more massive China cup. The latter is the work, as to its engraving, of a single Chinese artist, who completed it in less than two years.

The work set down in Monday's programme was got through in the most satisfactory manner, and the shooting was so marvellously good that the men who had made excellent scores, but still were beaten, confessed that the winners deserved all they had won. The weather was very favourable for good shooting. The storm had cleared the air, there was a light, steady wind, a dull sky overhead, and a bright, clear horizon. The Prince of Wales's prize of £100 was won by Sergeant Metcalf, 12th North Yorkshire, with 50 points—the same score as last year. The Snider Nursery prizes, for men who have never won a prize at Wimbledon or at a country meeting, produced some good shooting, though the top score was not so high as last year's. Previous to 1870 a score of 18 points took the prize, and last year twelve 17's were in the list of twenty-five winners; but this year the list is made up of five 19's and twenty of the best 18's. The first prize (£20) was taken by Private Lewis, 3rd Brecon.

Shooting for the Alexandra prizes was also begun on Monday, when there was capital scoring. Half a dozen men scored all bull's-eyes (20 points) at 200 yards, the chief prize-winners at that stage being Mr. Wade, 1st Lancashire, £20; Lance-Corporal Day, 6th Cheshire, and Mr. Clews, 3rd Renfrew, £15 each. At 500 yards in the Alexandra contest Mr. Wade, 1st Lancashire, and Mr. Gilroy, 6th Norfolk, having made 20 points each, tied for the first and second prizes of £20 and £15 respectively. Mr. H. Emery, 3rd Cambridge, who made 19 points, was third, and gained £15. Among the twenty-six others who scored 19 were Sergeant Angus Cameron (twice a Queen's prizeman) and Lieutenant Humphrey, Cambridge University (last year's Queen's prizeman). The Alexandra prize competition at 600 yards commenced on Tuesday, but not under the most favourable conditions for good shooting. Nevertheless, Lieutenant Evans (Cambridge University corps) finished up with the fine aggregate score of 53 for the three ranges of the Alexandra. Captain Radcliffe (South Middlesex), Private McDougall (London Rifle Brigade), Corporal John Dixon (6th Northumberland), Dr. Mitchell (Cumberland), and Corporal Babbage (9th Somerset) making 52 each. Corporal Larkin (63rd Battalion, Halifax), one of the Canadian team, scored 51, in common with seven other competitors. There were also four scores of 50 each, nine of 49 (in which two other members of the Canadian team—Quartermaster Thomas and Corporal Pallen—were included); and, as far as could be ascertained, there were about ten other competitors who scored 48 and 47. On Wednesday the shooting at 600 yards terminated. Fifteen scored 18 points at that distance, Sergeant Rouse (2nd Devon) carrying off the £20 prize, and Sergeant Marsh (13th Hants) and Ensign Grey (2nd Ayrshire) £15 each. The three highest aggregate scorers at the three Alexandra ranges were Colour-Sergeant Evans (5th Derby), who won £15 with 53 points, and Lieutenant Evans (Cambridge University) and Corporal Babbage (9th Somersetshire), who scored respectively 53 and 52, and pocketed £10 apiece.

The contest for the Queen's prize opened on Tuesday morning. The entries were more numerous than usual, numbering nearly 3000. The Queen's prize dates from the first Wimbledon meeting, in 1860, and has always formed the great feature of the annual tournament. It is open to efficient volunteers at the rate of three per company, or independent subdivisions, with two nominated by the commanding officer of the battalion. Five shots are allowed to each competitor at 200 yards, five at 500, and five at 600. In the first stage the sum of £1265 is given by the association, in 250 prizes of from £2 to £60, the awards being for aggregate scores at the three distances, and the best shot receiving £60 and the silver medal and badge of the association. For the 200-yards range, in spite of the indifferent weather, Private Oswald, 1st Newcastle, succeeded in performing a feat which has only been done once before in the same competition—that is, putting on all "eyes," shooting from the shoulder, and scoring 20. Eleven scores of 18 were made, and twenty-two of 17 marks each.

The great competition on Wednesday was for the 500-yards range of the Queen's prize. Towards the close of the day, it was known that four competitors had scored the highest possible, and that there

were a long series of 19's and 18's. The highest aggregate scorers at 200 and 500 yards were—Sergeant Fletcher, of the London Rifle Brigade, who stood first with 36; Corporal Heath, of the same corps, and Ensign Edmunds, 17th Devon, being 35; Captain Tucker, 9th Devon, 34; and sundry competitors—including the Queen's prizeman of last year, Lieutenant Humphrey, Cambridge University, 33. At 500 yards the following competitors made the highest possible score of five bull's-eyes:—Private Hunt, 16th Middlesex; Private Bassett, 19th Middlesex; Corporal Stokes, 12th Salop; and Private Rawlence, 12th Somerset.

In the contest between Lords and Commons, on Thursday, the latter won by three points. There were ten shots each fired at 200 and 500 yards; and the representatives of the Lords and Commons scored as follows:—Lords: Earl of Denbigh, 69; Earl Spencer, 73; Earl Ducie, 68; Lord Cloncurry, 74; making a total of 284. Commons: Mr. Fordyce, 70; Mr. Malcolm, 76; Mr. Vivian, 68; Mr. Bass, 73; forming a total of 287.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. T. E. Rogers, a deputy-chairman, Somerset Quarter Sessions, has been appointed Recorder of Wells.

The House of Lords on Monday gave judgment in the long-pending case of "Knox v. Gye," which was an appeal from a decree of Lord Chelmsford, when Lord Chancellor, made Feb. 20, 1867, which discharged and varied a decree made in the cause by the present Lord Chancellor, then Vice-Chancellor Wood, on Jan. 30, 1866. The substantial question raised by the appeal was whether Colonel Knox, as executor of Henry Arthur Thistlethwayte, deceased, who was a partner of Mr. Gye in the Covent Garden Opera, and who died in 1854, was entitled to any account against Mr. Gye, and, if so, down to what date. The Court below ordered that an account of the profits of the undertaking between 1852 down to the date of the fire in 1856 should be taken, with the view of ascertaining what profits, if any, were applicable to the repayment of the £5000 advanced by Colonel Knox, but dismissed the bill as far as it related to the claims of the latter under the will of Mr. Thistlethwayte. The case was argued before their Lordships about this time last year, and judgment was reserved. On Monday their Lordships confirmed the decision of the Court below, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

The case of "Miller v. Hooper," before Baron Pigott and a special jury, was heard on Tuesday. It was an action to recover £5000, claimed as commission on obtaining, as alleged, the advance of £20,000 to enable the defendants to complete their contract for the completion of Albert Bridge, Chelsea, pursuant to an agreement dated Feb. 17, 1871. The defence was that this agreement was cancelled; that the person introduced by the plaintiff who was to advance the money was unable to do so; and that the defendants, finding it difficult to complete their contract, had retired from the works. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, a wine merchant named Fielding recovered 40s. damages with costs against the publisher of the *Figaro* for a libel.

An interesting case for heads of families came before the Court of Queen's Bench, raising, as it did, the important question as to the liability incurred by removing persons suffering from infectious diseases, so as to endanger the health of the public. The plaintiff was a lodging-house keeper at Eastbourne, and the defendant a gentleman residing at Holloway. The action was brought to recover damages for the losses sustained by the plaintiff through the death of his children and illness of his wife, and also from his being prevented from letting his lodgings, in consequence of the defendant having brought his family into the house when they were suffering from scarlet fever, without stating the fact. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £120, with leave to move on both sides.

The Dublin Court of Queen's Bench has set aside the verdict given two years ago in favour of Father O'Keeffe in an action against his Curate for slander, on the ground of part of the evidence being improperly rejected.

Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, said some severe things, on Tuesday, apropos of a recent incident at a restaurant at the West-End. Some ladies and gentlemen had gone there to dine, and, in the process of the meal, one of the company had partaken of some outlets, which had been ordered for two only. In the bill the item was charged for three; and when, in settlement, the charge for the third portion was refused, a waiter seized the hat of one of the gentlemen, with the natural consequence of a scene, and the further result of an accusation of assault against the gentleman, which the inspector at Vine-street declined to receive. The waiter proceeded then by way of summons; and Mr. Newton, in dismissing the accused, and visiting the prosecutor with a heavy fine and costs on a counter-charge, strongly laid down the rule that keepers of taverns and restaurants have no lien on the personal property of guests. The magistrate also gave his opinion against the practice of charging for a divided "portion" as if it were two—appealing to the universal Continental practice.

At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, Henry Taylor, described as a sham doctor of philosophy, was sentenced to a lengthened

term of imprisonment for having defrauded Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and others. At the same court Mary Preston was sentenced to three months' hard labour for having obtained money by fraud from the Earl of Dunmore.

At the Tipperary Assizes at Nenagh, on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sentenced Palmer and Kirwin to twenty years and ten years respectively for the waylaying and shooting of Messrs. Walsh and Tydd, the manager and clerk of the National Bank, Nenagh, with intent to plunder them of the bank cash.

On Monday, at the opening of the Central Criminal Court, the Recorder noticed that there were no Mint cases this session. This he attributed to the vigilance of the police in breaking up the gangs of coiners. Henry Benson was charged with obtaining £1000 from the late Lord Mayor, as administrator of the Mansion House Fund in the Franco-Prussian war. The man, who was an accomplished linguist, represented himself to be Mayor of Châteaudun, and had brought testimonials. After his committal the bedclothes in his cell were found to be on fire, and he was dreadfully burnt. He pleaded guilty to the charge; and, as the bulk of the money had been recovered, and he had suffered so much, the Recorder passed upon him the lenient sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as he was able to perform. No bill in respect to the charge against the chairman and secretary of the Ottoman Railway Company was sent to the grand jury, and the recognisances of the witnesses were discharged.

In the Common Serjeant's Court, on Tuesday, a man named Niblo Clark was convicted of burglary. The circumstances under which he was arrested were rather remarkable. He got on the roof of the house, whither he was followed by a policeman named Waller. The prisoner, taking up a position on a stack of chimneys, threatened, if the officer approached him, to throw him to the ground. Waller, however, did not stop in his pursuit, and the prisoner then got on the roof of another house, still followed by the constable. Finding himself hardly pressed, he leaped into a house, which was separated from that on which they were by a lane five feet wide. The constable jumped after him, and, after some further pursuit, captured him on the first floor. A long list of previous convictions was put in against the prisoner, from which it appeared that he had spent twelve of the last fifteen years in gaol. The Judge awarded Waller £10.

Two women—mother and daughter—were, on Wednesday, murdered in a house in Hyde-road, Hoxton, where they carried on in a quiet way the business of stationers. The victims were found lying in the shop, dead, with their heads battered in; and the house had been thoroughly ransacked—an overturned clock, which had stopped about noon, indicating the time of the murder.

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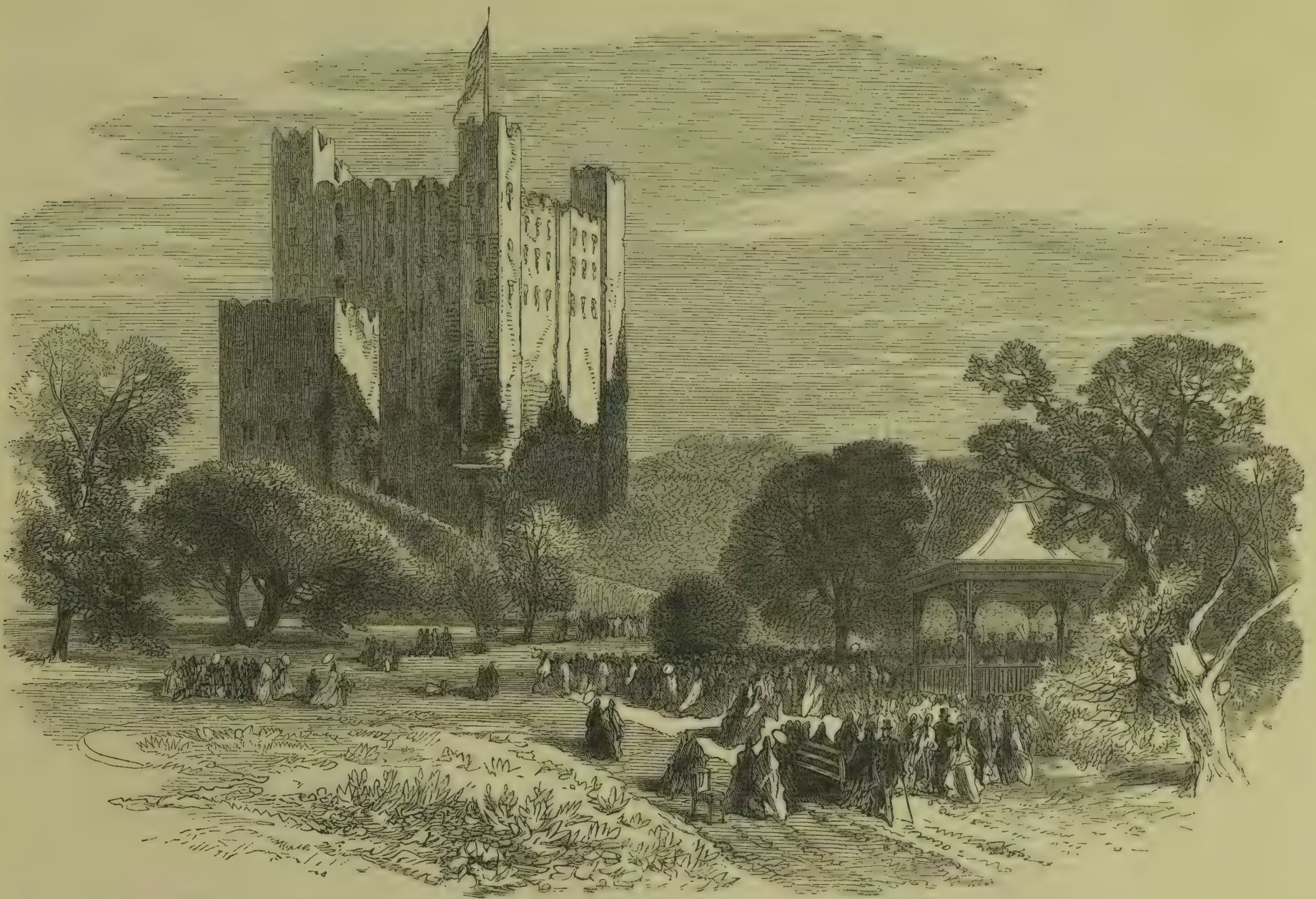
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ROCHESTER CASTLE AND THE NEW PUBLIC GARDENS.



OPENING OF THE QUEEN'S LANDING PIER AT DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

ROCHESTER CASTLE GARDENS.

The new public gardens or pleasure-grounds for the people, adjacent to Rochester Castle, were opened, on Wednesday week, by the Mayor, Mr. William Woodhams, in the presence of a large company. The gardens have been taken on lease by the Corporation from the Earl of Jersey. A public subscription has been raised for laying out the gardens and other work, which has already cost more than £2000. There was afterwards an entertainment at the New Corn Exchange, attended by a large number of guests. The Mayor presided. Among the speakers were the Dean of Rochester, Colonel Bingham, Lord Darnley, and Mr. Philip Wykeham-Martin, M.P. Mr. Goldsmid was present, but was compelled to leave before the speaking. This ancient Castle was built by Gundulf, the sturdy old Bishop of Rochester, in the time of William Rufus. It withstood a siege by Simon de Montfort in 1264. The keep is 70 ft. square and 100 ft. high, having three stories, with a tall buttress tower at each angle, and a smaller tower containing the entrance. Its walls are 12 ft. thick, and the building is so well preserved as to show the plan of all its apartments. It was surrounded by a deep fosse on three sides, and the river Medway on the fourth.

THE NEW PIER AT DOUGLAS.

The Isle of Man Harbour Commissioners, established in 1771, who are henceforth superseded by a new board under the recent Act of Parliament, have marked their departure from office by completing and opening the new Queen's Landing Pier at Douglas, and by laying the first stone of the Battery Pier at the same time. These two works are executed from the designs of Sir John Coode, C.E., under the superintendence of Mr. W. Powell, resident engineer, in accordance with the resolutions of the Tynwald Court, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor; and they will make the beautiful Bay of Douglas a convenient harbour in all states of the tide, and safe against every wind and sea. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. H. B. Loch, C.B., performed the ceremony of opening the Queen's Landing Pier on Monday week; and Mrs. Loch afterwards laid the first stone of the Battery Pier. The pier was decorated with triumphal arches, on which there was a tasteful display of flags and evergreens. The procession was formed of the workmen employed, the harbour-masters and other officials, the Douglas and Ramsey Town Commissioners and High Bailiffs, the magistrates, the Bishop and clergy, the members of the House of Keys and Council, the Lieutenant-Governor and his Staff, with a guard of the volunteer rifles. Having reached the platform where the ceremony was to take place, Sir John Coode read his report on the work; and Mr. Ridgway Harrison, the Receiver-General, read an address to the Governor, who made a suitable reply, declaring the Queen's Pier opened. The company then proceeded to the site of the proposed Battery Pier, under the Old Battery on Douglas Head, where a block of stone was provided, with a platform to accommodate the persons engaged in this part of the ceremonial. Mrs. Loch had a silver trowel given to her, with which she laid mortar on the stone, and expressed her good wishes for the success of the work. The Bishop of Sodor and Man offered a prayer. A steam-boat trip to Ramsey and back gave some of the company an appetite for luncheon, which was provided at the Imperial Hotel, the Governor and Mrs. Loch, with 130 other guests, being entertained by the Harbour Commissioners. Mr. Ridgway Harrison was in the chair. The speeches at table congratulated the town of Douglas and the Isle of Man upon the benefits expected from these harbour improvements, which altogether will cost £100,000. The cost of the Queen's Landing Pier has been £46,400. It is 1100 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 52 ft. high, built of solid concrete blocks well cemented together. There is a depth of water of from 6 ft. to 18 ft., at low tide, at the several landing stages of this pier. The Battery Pier, to shield the harbour against stormy seas, will extend 350 ft. in the direction of east-north-east from Douglas Head, the southern extremity of the bay. Its cost is estimated at £52,000. Our illustration of the Queen's Landing Pier is from a photograph by Mr. Keig, of Douglas.

THE ATTACK ON H.M.S. GLATTON.

The turret-ship Glatton, of which we gave an illustration on March 18, 1871, has successfully withstood the trial of being actually fired at by the 25-ton gun of the Hotspur, in Portland Roads. This important experiment took place on Friday week, in the presence of Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, Naval Lord; Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, Controller of the Navy; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Secretary; Captain Tryon; Messrs. Barnaby and Crossland, of the Naval Council of Construction; Mr. Eames, Chief Inspector of Machinery in Chatham Dockyard; Colonel Campbell, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich; Captain Hood, Director of Naval Ordnance; Colonel Milward, R.A., and others versed in the construction of ironclad ships or of great guns. The special purpose was to ascertain whether the gun-carriages, slides, and machinery would be liable to injury by blows upon the walls of the turret, and whether the crew would be prevented from fighting their guns by the effects of the concussion from heavy shot striking the turret. The amount of protection afforded to the guns' crews was also an important question; for, if men were put hors-de-combat frequently, an effective fire could not be maintained in reply, and the Glatton would be exposed to having her fire overpowered by a broadside ship carrying a more numerous supply of guns.

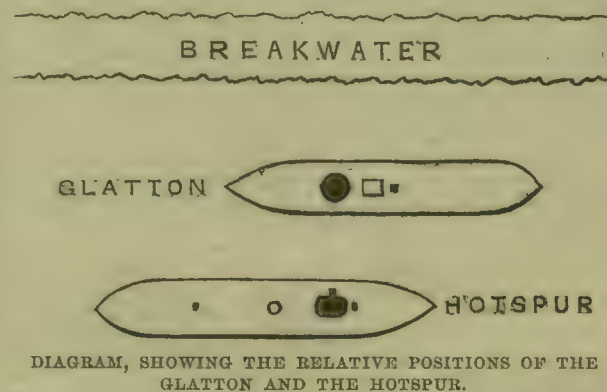
There was a further cause for closely watching the effect of the blows of the projectiles. The Admiralty, acting upon the advice of the present Director of Naval Ordnance, had definitively abandoned the early plan of lifting the slides, and had adopted Captain Scott's compound pivoting-carriages for all the 35-ton, 25-ton, and 18-ton guns mounted in turrets. In order the more closely to watch the effect of shot striking the turret upon the carriage gear, Mr. Eames, the Inspector of Machinery in Chatham Dockyard, remained in the captain's cabin of the Glatton, with a party of men to give him assistance.

The Glatton, from Portsmouth, and the Hotspur, from Devonport, lay in Portland Roads. On the day before the firing trial the Glatton hoisted a broad pennant; Captain Boys, commanding the gunnery establishment at Portsmouth, taking, as the officer deputed by the Admiralty to conduct the experiment, Commodore's rank for the time. Captain Hickley, commanding the Hotspur, was under Commodore Boys' orders. Both vessels moved to the positions selected for the experiment, at nearly the centre and on the inside of the eastern or main line of breakwater, where the two were moored, by anchors from the head and the stern, at 200 yards' distance, the Glatton being nearest to the breakwater, and the Hotspur's 25-ton gun pointing at her turret, or, had the Glatton not been there, out to sea over the breakwater. The Hotspur was moored about half her length out of a parallel line with the Glatton, so that any shot or pieces of shot

glancing off from the turret might have the chance of falling clear over the Glatton's bows into the water without doing damage to the hurricane-deck or other deck fittings above the level of the turret. The boats of the Glatton were removed from their davits and sent aloft. Everything that was liable to a chance of damage and which had nothing to do with the experiment was made as safe as possible. In the turret itself, however, the two 25-ton guns stood upon their carriages and slides, and everything was at hand, in exactly the same state as if the guns were actually being fought in action. The only difference was that the guns were run in and the ports plugged with wood, covered outside with a rough iron plate of one inch thickness, to prevent the entrance of pieces of broken shot. Three living creatures—namely, a kid, a rabbit, and a hen—were placed in the turret to try upon them the effects of the concussion. How these animals looked after the severe ordeal may be seen in our front-page Engraving. It shows the scene on board the Glatton when the men came up and released them from their confinement in the turret. Above and behind is seen the leather and canvas target, pierced with five or six holes by the preliminary shots from the Hotspur, before her big gun could be aimed with precision at the turret.

The weather was most favourable, with a perfect stillness of the sea and no wind. The Lords of the Admiralty, with the other official gentlemen most directly concerned, were on board the Hotspur. Officers from the several dockyards and commanders of reserve squadrons at the naval ports were on board the paddle-steamer Salamander, and other visitors were accommodated in the training-ship Boscawen, at a convenient distance.

The gun of the Hotspur is one of the 25-ton 12-in. muzzle-loading Fraser guns, turned out from Woolwich Arsenal, and a finer weapon, under the present system of rifling pursued at Woolwich, cannot be wished for. The projectiles selected for the Glatton's turret were the Palliser 600-lb. shot, solid and chill-headed, and the powder charge was 85 lb., large pebble. At only 200 yards' distance, therefore, from the Glatton's turret the 25-ton gun was placed just in the position where, by powder charge and nature of projectile as well as by distance, it could do the greatest amount of damage.



DIAGRAM, SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE GLATTON AND THE HOTSPUR.

The armour-plating covering the outer surface of the Glatton turret is 15 in. in front and 12 in. in the rear; but as the front only was fired at, we need only deal with that. First comes one rolled thickness of iron, 15 in. in thickness, disposed over the circumference of the outer face of the turret in two tiers, and secured to the backing and inner skin by the ordinary Admiralty pattern 4½-in. indiarubber washer-headed bolts. Behind this armour-plating is 14 in. of teak, then an inner skin formed of two 6-8 in. iron plates, and a ½ in. iron plating over the nuts on the tails of the bolts holding the armour-plates. The turret wall is further strengthened, structurally, by two horizontal girders or frames, forming two shelves to the teak backing from the inner skin, each formed of 3-in. boiler plate and 10 in. in depth.

The first shot directed against the Glatton's turret passed out to sea just over the top of the turret, cutting off the iron standard supporting the hand rail round the roof of the turret, 4 in. above the upper edge of the turret. A second shot soon followed, and this struck the turret wall in its weakest part—in the centre of the turret wall, upon a bolt head, and upon the lower edge of the upper 14-in. armour plate at its longitudinal junction with the lower plate, but in perfect line with the mark, though lower than intended.

The shot, striking thus in the weakest place it could have done, lifted the upper plate, or rather forced it upward and over the face of the backing, until its lower edge was separated from the upper edge of the lower plate to a distance of 2½ in., the upper edge of the lower plate where the shot penetrated being depressed nearly 1 in. by the sheer downward force of the shot. The shot penetrated beyond the plating to some distance into the timber backing, and then broke up at the base, leaving its head imbedded in the teak beyond the 14-in. plate. The only measurement of the depth of penetration that could be taken was from the upper part of the "core" in the head of the broken shot to the outer surface of the turret-plating, and this gave a distance of 15 in. The fracture extended upwards from the plate's lower edge in a three-quarter circle form, measuring 17 in. vertically and nearly 20 in. along the plate's edge. Other effects of the shot's work outside the turret were seen in the broken-off head of the bolt struck, a starting apart of the plates in three longitudinal and vertical joints in the immediate vicinity of the blow, and also a starting of the two plates between the gun-ports in their vertical jointing. Inside the turret the inner end of the bolt struck by the shot was found to have driven in and fractured the inner skin or iron lining, the inner end of the bolt with its nut breaking off and lodging upon one of the trunnions of the starboard gun. A score or two of rivet-heads were also shaken off from the skin plating, and there can be no doubt that had the men belonging to the guns been in the turret at the time several lives might have been lost, and some of the men wounded. One of the inner and one of the outer frames of the turret walls were broken; the timber backing immediately behind the shot's blow was bulged inwards a good 7 in.; and the inner skin was burst open by the end of the bolt driven in by the shot to a depth of 4 ft. 6 in. This helped to make matters at first sight look very ugly indeed inside the turret. Still, with all the immense striking force of the shot, estimated at a little over 6100 tons, there was no through penetration.

The piece of fractured lining was cut off by the engineers of the ship in a very short time, and then, steam and hand power being successively applied, all the machinery at its base for turning it was found, as well as its central bearings, to be not in the least damaged; and the turret revolved with the same facility as it did before the shot was fired.

The shot had left a tremendous mark; but, in the opinion of all the officials present, the turret, with its guns, was perfectly fit to go into action. None of the gun-fittings or gear was injured in any way. The kid, the rabbit, and the hen looked dazed, but they had sustained no other injury. The shot from the 25-ton gun had, in fact, done its best, and under

such favourable conditions as could not well occur in actual engagement with an enemy's ship under steam, but had failed to disable or disarm the turret.

This second shot fired at the turret not only most effectually did the work it was intended to do, but also as effectually did the work which had been laid down for a third shot intended for the glacis plate, and saved the trouble and time which would otherwise have been taken up in inclining the Glatton and firing the third shot. The mark upon the turret upon which the gun was trained was on the lower ring of armour-plating, between the gunports, and 18 in. above the bottom of the plating and the glacis plate. The shot was lower than intended, taking the glacis plate in its entire breadth, making a deep indentation and cracking the plate through, but doing no material damage to the underneath deck plating or beams. From the plate the shot struck the bottom of the turret-plating, penetrated to a depth of 15 in., and then rebounded, broken up on to the deck in front of the turret. No damage whatever was done to the interior of the turret or to any of the gun fittings or their slides. There was simply the hole the shot had made in the armour-plate to a depth of 15 in., and that was all. The inner skin of the turret was not even bulged. This was thought quite sufficient, as establishing in the most indisputable manner the free working of the turret under the heaviest fire without much danger of being jammed or of damage to the gun-slides. The ports were next unplugged, and, with Mr. Goschen and other members of the Board present, the guns were loaded with full powder charges and shot and fired out to seaward, over the breakwater. The carriages and gear were found to work in the most perfect manner, and this test brought the trial to a conclusion.

The result is most satisfactory, as there are ten turret-ships now fitted with Captain Scott's fixed slides and compound muzzle pivoting-carriages. The plan and the working of these carriages, as adapted to the 35-ton Fraser guns of H.M.S. Thunderer, were minutely described, with three illustrations, in our paper of April 20. They are designed to allow the greatest depression and elevation of the gun, with the least height and diameter of the turret and the smallest opening. It is thought desirable, from the experience of this trial, that the inside of the turret should be clear, during action, of all light fittings, which might be knocked to pieces by the blow outside, and that it should be surrounded with a mantlet of rope, or similar material.

THE RUSSIAN BICENTENARY FESTIVAL.

The grand festival of the Russian nation and empire, at St. Petersburg and Moscow, on the two hundredth anniversary of Peter the Great's birthday, was described in our last. It was mentioned that, after the Te Deum attended by the Emperor Alexander II. in the Isaac Church, another religious ceremony was performed in front of the colossal equestrian statue of Peter, where the troops were drawn up in splendid military array, upon the spacious quay opposite the Isaac Bridge over the Neva, adjacent to the Admiralty Buildings. This scene is well shown in the illustration we have engraved, from a photograph by A. Felisch. The Emperor and his staff are on horseback, at the head of the troops; but his Majesty, on a white horse, comes forward to meet the clergy and monks, with the banners of their ecclesiastical orders. They are confronted, at the same time, by the Grand Dukes and Duchesses of the Imperial family, who advance on foot, in two parallel lines, the gentlemen to the right hand, the ladies to the left. Behind these, placed against the railings of the statue, is the chest that contains the personal relics of Peter the Great. The bronze statue, erected by order of Catherine II., in 1782, is a noble work of art. The sculptor of the figures of horse and man was Etienne Maurice Falconet; but the head of the Czar was modelled by a female artist, Mdle. Calot, and is said to be a striking likeness. The height of the man's figure is 11 ft., and that of the horse's 17 ft. The attitude of the group is very surprising; the horse paws the air at the brink of a precipice, while the rider firmly, holding the reins, stretches one hand over the city with a gesture of beneficent protection; the horse's hind feet trample upon the serpent of envy. It seems difficult, at first sight, to understand how the combined figures of man and horse can be supported; but this is contrived by a secret junction of the horse's tail with the serpent's body, in the rear of the group; and the weight is so distributed, by varying the thickness of the bronze from one inch to a quarter of an inch, that the centre of gravity is fixed immediately above the horse's hind feet, which rest upon the ground. The total weight of metal is 36,600 lb.; the whole group was produced at a single casting. The pedestal consists of a huge block of granite, weighing 1500 tons in its rough state, between 40 ft. and 50 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and 20 ft. high. This enormous mass was drawn four miles to St. Petersburg, by a number of men and horses, with ropes, pulleys, and windlasses, hauling it over cannon-balls rolling upon an iron tramway. The stone was afterwards pared and shaped, in a certain degree, to fit it for the pedestal of the statue. It bears a Latin inscription on one side and a Russian inscription on the other—"Pietro Primo, Catherina Secunda, MDCCCLXXXII."

A new Conservative Club for Birmingham and its district, in Union-street, on the premises recently occupied by the Midland Banking Company, was opened last week. At the opening dinner Lord Dartmouth was in the chair.

The Royal Northern Yacht Club opened their yachting sports on the Clyde last Saturday. Three English-built yachts carried off the first three prizes, and an Irish yacht the prize for vessels of the fourth class. A Clyde-built yacht was first in the fifth race; but this prize also, owing to a foul will fall to an English-built yacht. Boat races were subsequently engaged in.

The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, desirous of expressing their appreciation of the great services rendered by Mr. William Forster, of Dover, at the various ports, by the celerity and promptitude with which he dispatched the enormous quantity of stores forwarded by the society to the sick and wounded French and Prussians, have presented him with an address of thanks on vellum.

Quartermaster-Sergeant James Hefferon, of the 8th (Royal Irish) Hussars, has been presented with a silver medal and a gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct. This non-commissioned officer has served in the regiment, with an exemplary character, for nearly twenty-two years (including boy's service), and is one of the few remaining in the regiment who rode in the memorable charge of the light brigade at Balaklava. In addition to the honourable mark now conferred upon him, he is in possession of the Crimean medal (with clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol), the Turkish medal, and the Indian mutiny medal, with clasp for Central India. Colonel Puget, in making the presentation, highly commended the career of Quartermaster-Sergeant Hefferon to all young soldiers as one well worthy of imitation.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first stage appearance here of Mdlle. Smeroschi, which had been more than once postponed in consequence of her indisposition, took place on Tuesday, when she represented the heroine in "L'Elisir d'Amore," one of the two best of Donizetti's lighter operas, "La Fille du Régiment" being the other. In her performance as Adina Mdlle. Smeroschi displayed a genuine soprano voice of agreeable quality, with much executive facility. These merits were successfully manifested in several instances—in the cavatina, "Della crudele;" the duet with Nemorino, "Esulti" (encored); and those with Dulcamara, "Io son ricco" (also encored) and "Quanto amore," especially in the closing portion of the latter, the florid passages and cadenzas in which were executed with much grace and neatness. The singer was applauded throughout, and particularly in the scene last referred to. Signor Cotogni, as Belcore, sang with much effect in the cavatina "Come Paride," and in the concerted pieces. Signor Bettini was more successful in the aria "Una furtiva lagrima" than in the livelier portions of Nemorino's music; and Signor Ciampi as Dr. Dulcamara was hard and dry, rather than quaint and comic.

The sudden reappearance here of Madame Parepa-Rosa, as Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni"—a month ago—has already been recorded. This performance was repeated on Saturday week, and was announced again for last (Friday) evening; each occasion having included the attractive feature of Madame Adelina Patti's Zerlina. On Thursday week Madame Parepa-Rosa appeared as Norma, and again proved her possession of powers, as a declamatory singer in heroic and tragic opera, that are now becoming rare. Her delivery of the opening recitative at the altar, of the following cavatina ("Casta Diva"), of Norma's share in the great duet with Adalgisa, and of other portions of the music was characterised by earnestness without exaggeration and alternate pathos and brilliancy. In the duet just mentioned, as elsewhere, the co-operation of Madame Sinico as Adalgisa was of high value. Signor Naudin, as Pollio, sang with much effect; and Signor Capponi, as Orovoso, was impressive in his incidental solos.

Other performances here since our last notice have comprised "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," with the Rosina of Madame Adelina Patti, who has also appeared as Leonora in "Il Trovatore."

Signor Gomez's "Il Guarany," promised for Thursday, but postponed to this (Saturday) evening, must be spoken of next week, with the end of which the season of this establishment will close.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Repetition performances have again prevailed here, and will probably continue to prevail until the production of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne," which is announced as in active preparation, and is to be brought out as "La Caterina." In this charming opera Mdlle. Marimon (who is to play the heroine) will appear to better advantage, and in a part more suitable to her, than has yet been the case.

No announcement appears of a second performance of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées" ("Le Due Giornate"). That such magnificent music, prepared with such care and produced with such efficiency, should not draw a paying public is far from creditable to the musical taste of London.

The sixtieth season of the Philharmonic Society terminated on Monday, when the eighth concert of the year took place. The programme—which was of much general interest—included a special feature in the production of a new overture, entitled "Ajax," composed expressly for the society by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett. A sombre grandeur and severe dignity are the characteristics aimed at by the composer, who has here, as in his other concert overtures, manifested high skill in the command of rich and varied orchestral effects. A quasi-novelty at this concert was Johannes Brahms's Serenade in D, for orchestra, op. 11, which had never been played by the Philharmonic Society, but had been heard at a Crystal Palace Concert in 1863. It is one of the early works of the composer, and by no means one of his best. It consists of the usual series of movements belonging to the modern symphony, amplified by an additional minuet and a second scherzo, with its attendant trio. Throughout its whole length (the greater part of an hour) effort is more apparent than imagination or invention. The first minuet pleased more than any other portion of the serenade, the chief merit of which is the effective use made of the orchestra. Mendelssohn's second pianoforte concerto (neatly played by Mr. Charles Hallé), Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and Weber's "Jubilee" overture completed the instrumental selection. The vocalists were Madame Parepa-Rosa, who sang Beethoven's "Ah! perfido" very finely, and Mr. Santley, who gave, with great effect, a concert aria by Rossini (an early composition), the two singers having been associated in the duet "Tutte le feste" (from "Rigoletto"). The end of the sixtieth season of the Philharmonic Society also completes the sixth year of Mr. Cusins's tenure of office as conductor, his appointment to which he has fully justified by his skilful fulfilment thereof.

The four days' proceedings of the National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace, recorded last week, were supplemented, as then announced, by a concert on Saturday, the distribution of the prizes by the Duke of Edinburgh, a garden fête, and fireworks. The concert included performances by the excellent South Wales Choral Union, which again raised general admiration.

The programme of the fourth Choral Concert—the last of the series—at the Royal Albert Hall (on Wednesday evening) had somewhat more of a national character than had hitherto been the case—compositions by Battishill and Dr. S. Wesley having been included therein. The last of the Popular Concerts at the same institution (under the direction of Mr. Arthur Chappell) is announced for Wednesday next. The "People's Concerts" are being continued, every Tuesday evening, until the end of September.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett prize took place on Saturday, the 6th inst., at the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square—the examiners being Mr. E. A. Macfarren (chairman), Mr. H. C. Lunn, Mr. Frank R. Cox, Dr. Charles Steggall, Mr. Frederick Bowen Jewson, Mr. W. Dorrell, and Mr. Walter Macfarren. The prize was awarded to Miss Florence Baglehole, Miss Florence Green being very highly commended.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.

The summer weather induces many changes in the programme of theatres that are dependent on popular favour, and the Queen's has had to surrender the honourable task of producing original dramas to the necessity for revivals and the attraction of star actors. Accordingly, on Saturday, the German drama by Brachvogel, entitled "Narcisse," and adapted by Mr. Tom Taylor, was placed on the boards for the purpose of giving an opportunity to Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann

of appearing in the principal characters. "Narcisse" has not had all the success on the English stage that was anticipated. Some of its most salient speeches were from the first omitted, because the satire was occasionally too free, and trenched on points too sacred for profane handling, and thus some of the best hits are lost. This is particularly the case with the great soliloquy addressed to the nodding mandarin, which is reduced by one half, and by so much the author's aim is damaged and mutilated. Nevertheless, much excellent sarcasm is retained, and Mr. Bandmann, as poor Narcisse introduced into polite society, had many telling things to utter, which seldom missed their mark. Mr. Bandmann has improved in his pronunciation of English; but he is still too heavy in his emphases, and has, we are afraid, acquired a tendency to rant. Mrs. Bandmann, as Doris Quinalt, has much improved, and played with commendable vivacity and earnestness. Mr. George Rignold, as Duc de Choiseul, deputed himself with ease and a sense of conscious power, which exactly suited the character, and the Marquise de Pompadour is carefully sustained by Miss Isabel Clifton, who compensates by her well-practised skill for the deficiency of physique. Altogether, the dramatic action is fairly rendered, and the play illustrated by appointments and scenery well fitted for its adequate realisation. The house was fashionably attended, and the satisfaction of the audience frequently expressed.

LYCEUM.

The management, with a laudably-ambitious aim, has employed Mr. W. G. Wills to execute for the English stage a poetic adaptation of M. Legouvé's celebrated tragedy of "Medea," for the purpose of Miss Bateman's appearance, on Monday, in this difficult and elevated rôle, which was rendered so popular with us by Madame Ristori's sublime and impassioned impersonation. Mr. Wills has improved his version by importing some hints from Euripides into his text. But in this mode of dealing with the French play he was not first in the field, Mr. Heraud having several years ago successfully produced a poetic version (in which his daughter, Miss Edith Heraud, triumphantly enacted the heroine), confessedly "adapted to the English stage from classic and foreign sources, including passages from the original Greek tragedy by Euripides," which has been frequently acted at Sadler's Wells and the Standard, and elsewhere. "Medea" was originally written by M. Legouvé for Madame Rachel, and then was recomposed in Italian by Martinelli, a poet of more mark, for Madame Ristori. Mr. Heraud's play was translated from the Italian copy, which is superior in merit to the French; and his version was pronounced by the critics of the period as "a judicious one" and one that would "scarcely bear any pruning." Conciseness of style was aimed at, and each sentiment was given in the fewest possible words. It differed, however, in several particulars from M. Legouvé's tragedy, especially in preserving to Medea her character of sorceress, and in imparting to the piece a melodramatic colour, and in some places certain modern modes of thought calculated to assist in rendering it popular. Mr. Wills's version, in many respects, is conducted on different principles. His style is florid and diffuse, frequently adding to the text explanatory remarks, which the actress might better have supplied by gesture and action than a profusion of words. The general arrangement of the play is followed in the first act; but in the second and third Mr. Wills has, to some extent, preferred his own. Nearly half the second act is omitted, and the action substituted by a rhymed incantation, which is supposed to impart destructive powers to the veil which Medea designs for a fatal bridal gift to Glauce, the daughter of the King of Corinth. So much of the magical element the adapter replaces in the drama; but as there is no special mention made of Medea as an enchantress, it comes in rather abruptly, and is somewhat out of harmony with M. Legouvé's own special treatment of the subject. Mr. Heraud's version avoided this difficulty by adding a personal mythology to the character, of which Medea, on her first entrance, fully advertised the audience, and to which frequent allusions were made in the subsequent dialogue. Mr. Wills claims credit for originality in the manner in which he has treated the incident of the children. This simply refers, however, to his having rewritten some portions of the dialogue; but the situation remains substantially the same, with a little alteration in the stage arrangements. He stops the action with the murder of the children, as M. Legouvé had already done; whereas Mr. Heraud followed Euripides in showing the weird and revengeful mother supernaturally rapt away in her dragon-car, after having fulfilled her painful earthly destiny. Mr. Wills, in his more limited manner, has, nevertheless, made a very effective drama, and provided Miss Bateman with a character for which, by person and talent, she is admirably fitted. Some passages were grandly interpreted, and the enthusiasm of the actress sometimes enabled her to reach heights which were little short of sublime. One objection, however, we have to offer as to a certain stage-arrangement. While Medea is uttering her incantation the limelight is made to fall upon her face and figure, which is thus melodramatically illumined. Aids of this kind are not wanted in a highly poetical work, and detract from the quality of the performance, substituting material effects for intellectual force. Mr. Ryder made a bold, outspoken Creon; and Mr. Swinbourne's Jason had enough of heroic quality to atone for his immoral behaviour and merely brutal bravery. Mr. C. Warner was conscientious as Orpheus, but not self-possessed. In a few nights he will probably improve with practice, and gain more firmness of tone and conception. We were much pleased with Miss Virginia Francis as Glauce. The scenery was altogether worthy of the work, and the stage appointments were in all respects admirable. No doubt, the production is well suited to enhance Miss Bateman's well-earned reputation, and to give a higher notion of her genius than any other part in which she has yet appeared.

GAIETY.

The Gaiety has revived George Colman's comedy of "John Bull," compressed into three acts. Mr. Boucicault impersonates Denis Brulgrudery, and makes the most of the Hibernianisms of the part. Miss Lydia Foote, as Mary Thornbury, is interesting; and Mr. W. Rignold, as her father, acts the character with considerable pathos. Mrs. Billington, as landlady of the Cow, brings out the strong points with her usual force. The play of "Arrah-na-Pogue" succeeds, and yet maintains its popularity. Mr. Boucicault has a new drama in preparation, called "Daddy O'Dowd."

MR. AND MRS. WIGAN'S FAREWELL.

There was an overflowing house at Drury Lane last Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the farewell performance of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan. When the curtain fell upon "Still Waters Run Deep," Mr. Wigan addressed a few words to the audience expressive of regret at being compelled to relinquish the active duties of his profession, and of pleasure at the heartiness of the welcome which had been so characteristic of the gathering. Of all our actors, Mr. Wigan is the one who deserves credit for having introduced the French style of acting to the English boards. In this he was ably assisted by his wife. Both had distinct merits in this respect, and have won a special niche in dramatic biography.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

A complete description of the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, opposite the Royal Albert Hall at Kensington, was given in our last week's paper, with four illustrations representing the colossal groups of sculpture "Europe," "Asia," "Africa," and "America," which are placed, one at each angle, at the base of the vast pyramid of steps upon which the gorgeous shrine or tabernacle is erected. We now present, in a two-page Engraving, a view of the whole magnificent structure, which rises to the height of 180 ft. above the ground to the top of the terminal cross. The height above the stone floor at the upper landing of the steps is 167 ft. The chief artistic features of this superb edifice are the podium or basement, surrounded by a frieze of Sicilian marble on its four sides, sculptured in relief with nearly 170 life-sized figures of famous poets and musicians, painters, sculptors, and architects; the four groups of marble statuary upon the angles of the podium representing Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Engineering; the four bronze statues, of Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, and Geometry, immediately above those groups, in front of the great clusters of red and grey granite pillars supporting the canopy; the other four bronze statues, of Rhetoric, Medicine, Philosophy, and Physiology, in the corner niches above; the four mosaic pictures, in the pediments of the gables, showing personifications of the Fine Arts—namely, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, with other mosaics, of the same subjects, in the spandrels of the arches below; the spire, of highly-decorated metal, with its double series of gilt bronze statues; those of the four Christian Virtues, Faith, Hope, Charity, and Humility, in the niches; and those of the four Moral Virtues, Fortitude, Prudence, Justice, and Temperance, at the angles of the same story; lastly, the columnar shaft, encompassed by two series of gilded figures, which are intended for angels; the lower group, suggesting the resignation of worldly honours; the higher group, around the base of the cross, suggesting the aspiration to heavenly glory. Under the canopy, the pedestal which is to receive Mr. Foley's colossal gilt statue of the late Prince Consort is adorned with panels, like the shields or hatchments placed on the mansions of deceased illustrious persons, exhibiting the different armorial bearings to which he was entitled, and his several orders of knighthood.

The masonry, the metal-work, and the statuary have been separately noticed; the mosaic and gilding are worthy also of particular remark. The mosaic, executed by Signor Salviati from Mr. Clayton's designs, consists of enamel made in cakes, which are cut up into squares or tesserae, and of these tesserae of various hues the mosaic is composed. The process of manufacture is not unlike the act of setting printer's type, except that the compositor puts together the minute particles which he has to handle with their faces up, whereas the mosaic workman turns the faces of the tesserae down. These are laid upon and adhere to brown paper, which is not removed, so that the actual face of the work is never seen till it reaches its destination and is about to be fixed in its place. The workman is, however, enabled to avoid what may be called typographical errors, as the pieces that he has to place are uniform throughout in substance, so that the back of the mosaic is nearly the same as the front, the gilding alone presenting a point of difference. It is claimed for the enamel mosaics that their method of gilding is much more durable than the ceramic. In the latter, however well pressed or baked into the clay, the gold must still be on the surface and exposed to the action of the atmosphere. With enamel-work, on the contrary, the gold is encased, as it were, between two thin sheets of glass. The effect of the gilding is just as brilliant, while any acid it may be necessary to employ in cleaning the surface can never reach the gold itself. Finally, a cement of very tenacious character is used in putting together the component items of these pictures in stone or glass; and, after tests applied in various ways, the opinion has been expressed that these mosaics are likely to prove among the most durable features of the Memorial.

Every precaution has been taken to secure the durability of the gilt decorations. Where the gilding is applied to stone-work, the stone is first coated with oil. This is followed by four coats of paint of the finest quality, thinly laid on. A coating of size comes next, and lastly, the gold. When the gold leaf has to be laid upon metal, the same process is adopted, except that there is no preliminary coating of oil. Thus five or six coatings are given to the substance before the final covering of gold is applied. Nearly 250,000 leaves of gold have thus been used, each leaf measuring 3½ in. square, equal therefore to rather more than twelve square inches. At this rate the gold leaf on the memorial would nearly cover half an acre of level space. Moreover, in this case, the gold leaf is of extra thickness, rendering it equal to fully an acre of the usual quality. The cost of the gilding alone is £4000.

We shall give some further illustrations of the sculptures next week.

A fatal accident occurred, yesterday week, at Repton Hall School cricket-ground, Derbyshire. John Hamilton Plumtre Lighton, aged seventeen, the son of the Rev. Sir Christopher Lighton, of Ellaston Hall, was playing at cricket, and a lad was batting to the bowling of Lighton, who pitched a ball straight on the wicket. In playing it back the lad did not strike the ball more heavily than usual, but in some unexplained way it "got up" and struck Lighton on the side of the head, immediately above the right ear. He was stunned for a few minutes, after which he recovered and resumed play, but was soon compelled to leave the ground, became worse, and died early the next morning. An inquest was held on Saturday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards and payments were voted on life-boat establishments to the amount of £650. The Royal Berkshire life-boat, at Aberdovey, had been the means of saving the crew of two men from the smack Amity, of Aberystwith, which drove on Aberdovey Bar. A communication was read from the Board of Trade conveying, through Earl Granville and the American Minister, the acknowledgments of the President and Government of the United States of America for the valuable assistance rendered by the Courtown life-boat of the institution in saving twenty-three persons, including the master's wife and child, from the ship Idaho, of Bath, Maine, U.S., which was wrecked last winter off Courtown, in the county of Wexford. This is the second time the Presidents of the United States of America have testified to the importance of the great work of the Life-Boat Institution, President Lincoln, just before his death, having presented a donation of £100 to the institution, through the American Minister at that time, Mr. Adams. Contributions to the institution were announced as having been received from Plymouth, Musselburgh, Ipswich, Newark, Bannockburn, and other places.



FINE ARTS.

A small collection of pictures by old masters—formed in whole or in part, we believe (not entirely inherited), by the late Duke Manfrin of Venice—are on view at 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street. A "gallery" of pictures associated with the historic name of the Manfrin might create expectations which would meet with disappointment on visiting this collection. A large proportion of the fifty-two works on view are by painters of the later Italian schools, and are neither specially interesting nor valuable. A vast change has, happily, taken place in the estimation of the painters of those schools by English connoisseurs during the present century. Nevertheless, a few of the Manfrin pictures are interesting and of high quality. One of the earliest pictures of any importance is a "Virgin and Child" by the Paduan master Squarcione, who so greatly aided the Renaissance. It is similar to the example in the National Gallery. The picture of highest pretension is a small work attributed to Raphael, "The Descent from the Cross." It may be observed that the names of the painters and the titles of the pictures are given upon the authority of the Academy at Venice; but the decisions of that body are in some instances questionable. In the case of this picture, attributed to Raphael, it is, we think, more than doubtful whether the master ever touched the canvas; though we believe that a design by him for a somewhat similar composition is in existence. If it were a work by Raphael its style would indicate that it belongs to a period not far distant from that of the small "Vision of Ezekiel" in the Pitti Palace, but it does not adequately correspond in grandeur and breadth to that work; moreover, the view of a town in the landscape background is of Northern rather than Italian character. It is, however, beyond question, a picture of very choice quality, and the lower group of weeping Maries is very expressive as well as fine in design and colour. The small, elaborate composition, the "Coronation of the Virgin," attributed to Paul Veronese, is a work of great beauty, in a decorative character of colouring and design. God the Father and Christ are crowning the Virgin, surrounded by a sort of aureola of cherubs; ministering angels form a semicircle below, and two female saints kneel at the sides. "Mary Magdalene," attributed to Correggio, recalls the picture in Lord Ward's collection, the replica (or original, according to some authorities) of which is at Dresden, though this figure is in an erect, not prostrate, attitude. It has, however, little of the melting sweetness of chiaroscuro and depth of effect of the Dresden and Dudley House pictures; it has, besides, been considerably rubbed. Other good and noteworthy pictures are "Lucretia," by Guido; "Portrait of a Venetian Sculptor," by G. B. Moroni; "The Virgin, Child, and Mary Magdalene," by Paris Bordone; "The Players," by Caravaggio; some pictures of the school of Julio Romano, and "William Tell," attributed to Giorgione. The last renders the bust of a man holding forth an apple and looking, with distended eyes, excitedly out of the picture. It has little in common with most received works of the rare master, and is ascribed to him, perhaps, on the strength of the steel corslet the subject wears. Yet it is quite worthy even so great a master as Giorgione; the face is modelled and drawn to perfection; the treatment of the light and shade is most vigorous.

The French Commission for the International Exhibition of 1871 has issued a volume of reports on the several divisions of that exhibition. These reports contain enlightened and tolerably impartial criticism by our foreign rivals; they are, therefore, as might be expected, more instructive than reports exclusively from a British point of view would probably be. The report on the Fine Arts is by M. Adolphe Violet-le-Duc, the architect. Like all French critics, M. Violet-le-Duc remarks the general absence of unity of style in English painting, and an uncertainty in the execution. In works of genre English artists have always achieved a certain amount of success; but, as in the modern English novel, the truth is often found side by side with caricature. Certain painters, however, exhibit great truth, energy of expression, and capabilities of execution. Moderate praise is bestowed on the landscapes; while the marine pictures are considered to be treated in a superior manner. As able practitioners, our water-colour artists are declared to be still pre-eminent; but the reporter entreates them not to imitate the tones and effects of oil painting. Fair praise is bestowed on our glass-painting. Sculpture is regarded as an exotic in England, white marble seems out of place in the climate; the work of a dozen sculptors is spoken of favourably, but they do not form a school—that is to say, a centre of influence and education. None of our ornamental manufacturers call forth such severe strictures as the prize-cups and racing plate; but the reporter speaks well of our superior goldsmiths' work, and also of our enamelled and other church metal-work. Some remarks are added on the South Kensington Museum. M. Violet-le-Duc visited England in 1862, and, like M. Mérimé, the reporter in the fine-art portion of that Exhibition, he expressed in print some fears of the effect on France of the concurrence of that establishment. Now, after a second visit, his opinion is altered, and he holds that France has nothing to fear from the kind of teaching produced in South Kensington and in the schools connected with the department. He is of opinion that it is an utterly false idea that of creating an "industrial art." There is no such thing as industrial art. Industry borrows the genius of art, dresses itself up in it, and ennobles itself; but it does not control or direct it, or, if it does, it denaturalises and corrupts it. The museum collections contain rare and precious models; but these treasures are wasted by interpretations which betray inability and want of discernment. He denounces the misapplication of productions of the old artists to uses to which they are totally unfit, and adds:—"If this is what is called industrial art, it consists in a determined absence of method and forgetfulness of proportion and harmony." M. A. Gruyer, who is the reporter on the applications of art to industry, admits that the English have made immense progress generally in ceramic ware. Modern Wedgwood is inferior in the forms, and the tints of the grounds have been disadvantageously changed. But of other wares M. Gruyer speaks in high praise. The English porcelain now rivals the finest that France can produce. If France still possess ceramists who stand first, her ceramic industries, taken as a whole, are now surpassed. Much of this progress is attributed to the teaching and examples supplied by the South Kensington Museum. In most other applications of art to industry the superiority is claimed for France. The Exhibition gave evidence of inherent faults in the Kensington system. He considers the admixture of picture galleries and museums of sculpture with collections of decorated workmanship, however excellent, a great mistake, and as having prevented the Kensington Museum from producing all the results expected from it. Art is bent under the yoke which we all submit to, that of money. Art should be kept pure in museums like a treasure which must be kept aloof from all profane contact; let its dignity be brought back and the decorative arts will recover their importance of themselves.

All works intended for the second annual exhibition of modern pictures at Liverpool must be sent addressed to the

Local Secretary, Free Public Library and Museum, William Brown-street, between Aug. 7 and 14.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are publishing a serial work, entitled "Picture Gallery of Sacred Art," containing photographs from celebrated pictures of scriptural and religious subjects. The book is well suited as an ornament of the drawing-room table, but artists would prefer photographs from the original pictures, with all the disadvantage of imperfectly-translated colours.

Mr. Elijah Walton, the well-known painter of Alpine scenery in oil and water colours, has produced (through the publishers, Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co.) a work under the alliterative title, "Peaks in Pen and Pencil," for the guidance of students of this class of scenery. The book contains a number of autotype reproductions of the artist's outline drawings of many of the most picturesque and remarkable Swiss and Tyrolean mountains, together with some drawings, prepared expressly for the learner's guidance. The drawings made "on the spot," no doubt, accurately represent the configuration of the Alps delineated, and in some instances the outlines convey the impression of Alpine character, space and vastness, and meteorological phenomena, as vividly as the artist's finished works. Indeed, in the finishing process he is apt to become scenic, insubstantial, and unreal, and to lose some of the scientific truthfulness to which he lays claim, particularly in the matter of geology; his rocks, for example, often having too close a family likeness. The letterpress, which is revised by the Rev. G. Bonney, contains instructions as to choice of subject, position or point of view, composition and perspective, together with detailed observations on the subjects selected. The book will assist those for whose information it is designed; though, like most works prepared for art-students, it is somewhat needlessly cumbrous and costly.

We have to record the sudden death, at the early age of twenty-six, of Alfred de Bourgho, a draughtsman for the wood-engraver of considerable promise. In the Black and White Exhibition, at the Dudley Gallery, there is a drawing on wood—"A Noble Boy" (55)—illustrating a story told by Charles Lamb in his reminiscences of Christ's Hospital, which we noticed favourably in our review of that exhibition.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

The *Cornhill* is strong in fiction this month. Besides Miss Thackeray's and Mr. Francillon's contributions to this department—each so admirable in its way—there is a powerful study, evidently derived from accurate knowledge, of the conflict between liberal ideas with selfishness and bigotry in a benighted corner of Spain. The tragical history of "Diego, the Heretic," is narrated with ease and power and perfect truth to nature, which hardly presents the resemblance of fiction. This can by no means be predicated of Mr. Francillon's imaginative "Pearl and Emerald," which, however, if deficient in probability and fidelity to ordinary experience, attains the higher standard of conformity to poetic truth. The delineation of the sublime side of the passion of avarice reminds us of Balzac. Miss Thackeray continues to produce, in "Old Kensington," a picture deficient in force, but most exquisitely tinted. The contrast between the worth and energy of the female and the selfish weakness of the male characters is highly characteristic of the authoress. Mr. Sidney Colvin has hit upon a happy idea in his parallel between the French and English pictorial exhibitions of the season. The interaction of the two schools is becoming more marked from year to year, and should be encouraged in the interest of both. The timidity and inanity which constitute the besetting sins of our schools are precisely those which the influence of French art would be best adapted to counteract. "The Lions of Catalonia" is a spirited account of the romantic deeds of Don Jaime, one of the most remarkable of the Aragonese Sovereigns, especially his conquest of Mallorca. A writer on Mr. Vernon Harcourt's speculations respecting the invasion of England demonstrates that the feat, though requiring a concurrence of favourable circumstances, is by no means impracticable for a first-rate military power, even when its naval strength is greatly disproportionate.

The best article in *Macmillan* is Mr. W. G. Clark's essay on the revival of letters in the Middle Ages, and the best portion of it is his fine picture of the literary influence of Petrarch. Petrarch owes his fame to his vernacular poetry; but there can be no doubt that his activity as a scholar was more beneficial to the world. The second part of Mr. Palgrave's paper on the Arabian freebooters of the Pre-Mohammedan era is more interesting than the first. It is full of fine, wild stories, resembling the traditions of Wallace and Rob Roy. Mr. Black's "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" is chiefly remarkable for its exquisite pictures of English scenery. The lines "To Genista" are graceful; and Canon Girdlestone's observations on the agricultural question weighty and wise.

Blackwood winds up "The Maid of Sker" in a very satisfactory fashion, and takes a graceful and feeling farewell of an old contributor—the late Charles Lever. "The British Tourist in Norway" is pleasantly and graphically written, and calculated to be practically useful to the class alluded to. The paper on Byron is very disappointing—a commonplace estimate of the man and a meagre review of two only of his principal works.

St. Pauls seems going down. There is nothing in the number worth notice except Miss Ingelow's "Off the Skelligs," which is as good as usual, and "The Autobiography of an Irreconcilable," a lifelike presentation of a not unusual type of character, but chiefly noticeable from the intensity of the author's self-consciousness, of which he is himself intensely unconscious.

General Cluseret, the ex-leader of the Commune, contributes to *Fraser* an account of his connection with the Fenian insurrection, which he ought to have headed, and of which he protests he would have been the head if he could have found five thousand Irishmen willing to be the tail. Our own impression is that the General was much too shrewd a man to be either the head or the tail; but that, if constrained to be one or the other, he would rather have been the tail, as the member furthest out of harm's way. The paper is chiefly valuable as exhibiting the irreconcilable variance between the revolutionary Fenians and the Catholic hierarchy. It concludes with some forcible admonitions to the Irish, more pungent than palatable. A very different contribution to our knowledge of Irish affairs is the novel, "The Misadventures of Mr. Catlyne," which abounds in racy sketches of Irish life, especially that thoroughly Hibernian business a salmon-weir dispute. Miss Betham Edwards's "From Cairo to Athens" is a charming paper of travel—a mosaic of bits of Oriental colour executed with a taste and splendour which make us marvel how the authoress could have endured, as she states she did, to move among scenes of such gorgeousness in a grey waterproof cloak. Mrs. Vaughan Jennings's biographical sketch of Varnhagen von Ense is an agreeable delineation of the bril-

liant group of celebrities among which he moved, of which he has, in a manner, preserved the portraiture for us, and of which his gifted wife Rahel may be esteemed the centre. "Patricius Walker's" sketch of Canterbury, F. Francis's account of sundry ichthyological curiosities, and an intelligent critique upon the Academy Exhibition deserve especial notice among the remaining constituents of an excellent number.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*, Professor Beesley's paradoxical justification of the electioneering proceedings of the Galway ecclesiastics, deserves no attention as a study of political science, but is a significant illustration of the close affinity between Catholicism and Positivism. Professor Beesley is quite in sympathy with the principle of a despotic control over the human conscience, and only disagrees with the Pope respecting the persons by whom it should be exercised. The essay is well worth the attention of those who have been attracted to Comtism by a vague notion that it represents the last development of modern thought, instead of the most violent recoil in the opposite direction. The essay on Lovell Beddoes, by his friend and editor Mr. T. F. Kelsall, is little more than an anthology from his writings; but even this will be most acceptable to the many to whom this younger Keats—as potent in the Gothic as Keats in the Hellenic province of the poetic world—is as yet unknown. Mr. Lytton may perhaps be as competent a critic of Beethoven as Mr. Kelsall is of Beddoes; but, being necessarily unable to demonstrate his capacity by extracts, his critique, like most musical critiques, is more recommended by eloquence than cogency. The same remark applies to Senor Castelar's paper on the Republican movement in Europe. The eloquent tribune, however, does seem to have some glimmering of an idea most needful to be mastered by Spanish Republicans—that, the principle of the Republic being that of popular sovereignty, the attempt to thrust it upon an antagonistic majority of the people is sheer folly and moral suicide. Mr. Bear's paper on the agricultural strike is candid and temperate; and Mr. Anthony Trollope has rarely been more successful than in depicting the very dramatic situation which forms the subject of the present instalment of "The Eustace Diamonds."

The most interesting of many interesting papers in the *Contemporary Review* is an essay on the International Society by Mazzini, "written at intervals during the last year of his life, while his labours were constantly interrupted by severe illness." As a cosmopolitan society, the International was peculiarly offensive to one who believed so devoutly in the principle of nationalities as Mazzini, and much of his attack is directed from this side. Its materialism was even more repulsive to the enthusiastic idealist, and he equally detested the class antagonism which animated most of its chiefs. The essay is composed in Mazzini's customary strain of grave, ardent eloquence, and contains some curious particulars respecting the organisation of the society and the dissensions which have broken out in it at various times. There are excellent reviews of "Poets of Society," especially Mr. F. Locker; and of Mr. Greg's political essays, the latter by the late regretted author of "Thorndale." Mr. Strahan's tribute to the late Dr. Norman Macleod is attractive from its warmth of feeling, and interesting from containing a long and spirited letter from Dr. Macleod himself in reply to the objections urged by some who wished to turn "Good Words" into "Unco Good Words." An anonymous writer, introduced by Professor Tyndall, proposes to bring the controversy respecting the efficacy of prayer for temporal blessings to a practical issue by the selection of a particular ward or hospital "to be made the object of special prayer by the whole body of the faithful." We will not attempt to forecast the reception of this very straightforward proposal.

The *Month* has an amusing collection of Roman Catholic prophecies, in which the writer himself appears to place little confidence; and two able essays, which seem to refute each other, as in one barbarous opinions and practices are viewed as proofs of a declension from original civilisation, while in the other the development of monotheism out of polytheism is strongly insisted upon.

Temple Bar has an able sketch of Napoleon's Austerlitz campaign, a good review of Baron Hübnér's "Life of Sixtus V.," and an attractive reminiscence of the past, entitled "Thefts from an Old Keepsake." In *Belgravia* we have chiefly to note "Colonel Benyon's Entanglement," a new short story by Miss Braddon, and an account of a Canadian "Tichborne," the Stirling claimant. Mr. Farjeon's vigorously written "London's Heart" is by much the most noticeable contribution to *Tinsley*. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, on the other hand, although Captain Melville's and Mr. Hatton's fictions maintain their high average level of merit, we are more struck with a serious article foreign to the general character of the periodical hitherto—Mr. Capes's thoughtful parallel between Newman and Maurice. The number is, in general, an excellent one. *London Society*, too, aspires higher than usual. Lady Hardy's "Leap in the Dark" is very good; and Miss Richardson's recent essay on Antoine Wiertz seems to have excited the emulation of "Ouida," who sketches the works rather than the life of the hitherto neglected painter with much vividness in her usual Anglo-French style. A paper on "Our Philosophers" is also meritorious; but here and elsewhere we must protest against the extreme carelessness of the printing. The "hopes" and the "lamps" of humanity are badly represented by its "holes" and its "lambs"! *Good Words* is chiefly noticeable for Dean Stanley's genial tribute to its late lamented conductor.

We have also to acknowledge the *St. James's Magazine*, with an accompanying Holiday Number; the *Dark Blue*, *Colburn's New Monthly*, the *Englishwoman's Review*, a Holiday Number of *London Society*, the *Argosy*, *Freelight*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Old Merry's Monthly*, and *Aunt Judy*.

At the conclusion of the quarter sessions held at the Town-hall, Dover, on Monday, a testimonial of fifty sovereigns, collected by a public subscription in this town, was presented to Mr. Joseph Parks for his courageous conduct in saving the lives of seven persons during the late fire at Dover.

The estate of Skibo, in Sutherlandshire, almost the only property in that county not belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, has again changed owners. Some years ago it was purchased from Mr. Dempster by Mr. Cairns, of Australia, for £125,000, and now it has been sold for £130,000 to Mr. Sutherland Walker, of Aberarder, Inverness-shire, and the Crows-nest, near Halifax. The estate is situated on the Dornoch Firth.

Royal warrants regulating the pay, promotion, and retiring allowances of officers in the Royal Artillery and Engineers have been issued, embodying the suggestions which the Secretary for War made to Parliament a short time ago. In future the captains in both corps will take the rank of major, the second captains will be made captains, general officers and regimental colonels will have a retiring pension of £600 a year, and the ordinary and extra rates of pay on active service will be increased all round.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY PRESTON.

Amelia Lady Preston, wife of Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart., of Beeston, St. Lawrence, Norfolk, died at Beeston Hall, on the 2nd inst., aged fifty-one. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter of William Willoughby Prescott, Esq., of London, banker, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Thomas Blackmore, Esq., of Briggis Park, Herts. She was married Nov. 4, 1846, and leaves three sons and five daughters.

MR. DE SELBY.

John Thomas de Selby, Esq., Chamberlain to the Pope, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, died on the 1st inst., at 50, Avenue de Wagram, Paris, aged sixty-six. He was nephew of Charles, fifteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and grandson of Thomas Selby, Esq., of Biddlestone, in Northumberland, chief of one of the oldest of Northumbrian families. He married Anna Maria, daughter of John Searle, Esq., of Molesworth, and leaves several children. One of his daughters, the wife of Edward Farrell, Esq., died a few weeks before her father.

MR. F. MARRABLE.

Mr. Frederick Marrable, whose sudden death, at Witley, near Godalming, is just announced, had gained reputation as an architect, and was at one time superintending architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Garrick Clubhouse is a fair specimen of his style. Mr. Marrable was son of the late Sir Thomas Marrable, Secretary to the Board of Green Cloth in the reign of George IV. and William IV.

MR. E. T. CHAPMAN.

E. T. Chapman, whose death, on the 25th ult., was caused by an explosion in his laboratory at Rubeland, was highly thought of for his researches in organic chemistry. He had only attained the age of twenty-six, and yet had achieved considerable scientific celebrity.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Maria Molyneux, daughter of the second Earl of Sefton, late of Stoke Farm, near Slough, Bucks, was proved in the London Court on the 25th ult., under £40,000 personalty, by her nephew and godson, Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., son of Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., and Robert Drummond, Esq., of Charing-cross, the joint acting executors. To the latter there is a legacy of £200. The will is dated October, 1855, with three codicils, 1861-6-8, and her Ladyship died May 3 last. She has bequeathed to her said nephew Henry R. Grenfell and his wife, Aletha, a legacy of £1000 and £9000 stock in St. Katherine Dock Company; to her niece Maria, wife of Colonel Frederick Paget, £7000, and £4000 in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company; and to her niece Louisa a like bequest of £7000 and £4000; to her nephew Charles William Grenfell £1000, as he will inherit the bulk of his father's property. There are several bequests to relatives and friends, and annuities and legacies to servants. Her Ladyship bequeaths the residue of her property equally between her said two nieces, Mrs. Colonel Frederick Paget and Miss Louisa Henrietta Grenfell.

The will of the Hon. Edward Scott Gifford, of the Foreign Office, son of the first Baron Gifford, late of 4, South Eaton-place, Pimlico, who died May 26 last, was proved in the London Court, on the 2nd inst., under £10,000 personalty, by his sister, the Hon. Harriet Jane Gifford, the sole executrix, to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property.

The will of Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Waterford, and High Sheriff 1857, late of Barron Court, near Waterford, and Glenanna, near Dungarvan, Ireland, was administered to in the London Court on the 21st ult., and the personalty sworn under a nominal sum, by his son, Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart., one of the residuary legatees—Joseph Manuel Barron, the sole executor nominated, having renounced. The will bears date July 13, 1869; and Sir Henry died, April 19 last, at his London residence, 2, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, aged seventy-seven. Sir Henry has bequeathed his property, with the exception of a bequest of £100 amongst three Roman Catholic dignitaries, to be equally divided between his only son and his only daughter, Emily, wife of Frederick C. Polhill Turner, Esq., of Howbury Hall.

The will of James Daniel, of The Hawthorns, Small-heath, Birmingham, was proved at Birmingham, on June 20. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother, Joseph Daniel, and his sister, Mary Daniel, his household furniture, plate, and effects, equally; and, after devising his residence at Small-heath, and an estate called "the Catherine de Barns Heath Farm," to his said brother, he bequeaths the following pecuniary legacies—viz., to the Birmingham General Hospital, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, Birmingham Free Hospital for Sick Children, and Birmingham General Dispensary, £250 each; to Joseph Daniel, Mary Daniel, Thomas Henry Daniel, Mary Daniel (niece), Julia Morrison, Charles H. Daniel, George H. Daniel, and John W. Daniel, £1000 each; to Thomas Jones and Edward Valentine Horton, £300 each; to Ann Horton, James Horton, Clara Horton, Mary Ann Welch, Sarah Welch, Ellen Welch, and Isabella Jones, £250 each; to Wm. H. Reece, £300; Wm. Henry Harris, his solicitor, £300; and to John Harris, their cashier, £200. The residue of the estate is devisable, one fourth part to Joseph Daniel, one fourth part to Mary Daniel, and the remaining two fourths equally amongst his six nephews and nieces.

The will of Mrs. Ellen Smith (formerly Ellen Somes), the wife of W. Castle Smith, Esq., of No. 1, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, was proved, on the 29th ult.; personalty sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths the income of the whole of her property to her husband for life, and after his death she bequeaths the following legacies:—To each of her aunts (Mrs. Briant and Mrs. Holloway), £100 Three per Cent Consols; to each of her brothers and sisters living at her decease, and to each of her four cousins (W. H. Briant, Harriet Briant, Ellen Somes Niblett, and Selina Richard) £1000 like stock; to her husband's children £5000 like stock; to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, £2000 like stock; and to the Elder Brethren worshipping at Welbeck-street or Moscow Hall, to be laid out in the propagation of the Gospel abroad, £1000 like stock; and all the residue of her property to her husband absolutely, whom, with her brothers, George Somes and Samuel Francis Somes, she appoints executors of her will.

The wills of the undermentioned have been proved:—Francis Staniford, Esq., Glamorgan, under £25,000; Joseph Devey, of Betchworth, Surrey, £25,000; Henry Barnett, of Hollyberry End, Warwick, £30,000; Lieutenant Sydney Smith Dickens, R.N., who died at sea, son of the late Charles Dickens, under £6000; Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Gold, of Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery, £10,000; Mrs. Eliza Flora M'Curdy, 35, Brunswick-square, Brighton, £16,000; and Miss Mary Ann Beckett, of Farnham, Suffolk, under £25,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

DUO.—Our first Knight's Tour was given in the Number for Dec. 31, 1870; the solution of it appeared in the Number for Jan. 21, 1871.

L. G. FINCH.—It shall now be thoroughly examined.

H. MUELLER, Bradford.—Received, with thanks.

JABEZ COOK.—All problems sent to us for examination must be on diagrams with the authors' names attached. See notice to "H. K."

H. K.—You must be good enough to make a diagram of the position, give your name and address at the top of it, and write the solution at the back.

WM. WOOD.—See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 24, 1872.

W. MOORE, L. G. FINCH, and Others are requested to attend to the notice prefixed to this column.

H. KENT.—But where is your solution of No. 1479? It should have been written on the same page with your note.

T. HIND.—I. Lines so familiar as those you quote from "Comus" would render the solution too easy. 2. What are the numerical peculiarities of the square submitted to us? We fail to discover anything remarkable in the summation at present.

G. WINDSOR.—Would not a passage so well known as the one quoted from "Cymbeline" give the key to the tour too readily?

P. H. H.—In what does the difference consist? 2. The lines are too hackneyed.

See notice to "T. Hind" and "G. Windsor."

L. K.—Where are the words taken from, and what are the numerical results of the summation of the columns?

PERSHORE, R. A., W. N.—The lines are said to have been written by Chideock Tichborne, the night before his execution.

A. B. C.—A new chess organ appeared in Vienna, we understand, on April 1, edited by Mr. Hermann Lehner. We have not yet received it.

C. WILSON.—The game played by correspondence between the South London Club and the Leigh (Lancashire) Club shall be reported on in our next.

J. DE S., Cambridge, will oblige us by sending the games already played in the match between Oxford and Cambridge, and the present score of each party.

E. A., Hereford.—Has it not a second solution? Suppose—

1. R to Q 4th K to Kt 4th * 1. 2. B to K 6th P moves

2. P to K 4th (ch) K moves 3. B gives Mate. P moves

3. B mates

S. W. G.—No. 2 appears to us correct and clever, though Black's threatened check with the Queen indicates White's first move somewhat too plainly.

G. B. E.—I. We know nothing more of *L. Autostable* than the advertisement of it in *La Polygraphe* tells us. From that we gather that it is a sort of *Statu quo* échiquier. 2. The

Polygraphe we have seen, and shall take an early opportunity of describing.

P. H. H., of the Hague.—Yes; quite right.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1479 has been received from E. B. C.—

Bomford—Dante—H. K.—H. E. Heather—"Our Dodo"—James Keet—H. A.—Box and

Cox—P. M. Laurence—Felix—M. P.—D. S.—West Ridge—Barney—Howard—

Mentor—Hermes—Saubeam—Larry—Un Vourlois—Londonien—F. H. Hawick—St.

Clair—W. M. A., Sheffield—L. G. Finch—Alex. Nevis—L. V. H.—R. H. T.—I. Hoyle—

H. Mueller—Keith and Kate—H. B. Chapman—Ebony—Charley—R. E. F., Rid-

lington—Joseph Sowden—Sewney—M. H. Moorhouse—C. P. D.—Edoography—E. G.

Bedford—H. and E. Frau, of Lyons—W. T. W.—W. Airy—G. S.—Thornbury—Silver

Knight—Y. A. O. H.—A. Wood—M. W. Wood—R. D. T.—Derevon—L. R. Dow—

Wilson Moore—T. W. Morris—Toad and Frog—Charlotte Ann.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. X.—Third list of those who have solved this problem:—

H. P.—Laurel—Bory O'More—Duo—Maggy—C. B., of Sheffield—John Dory—R. O.

Hyndman—Gerbe—T. H.—C. P. Q.—Comgo—Iner—M. E. R.—D. C.—Lumley—Reynold—

Major W.—X. Y. Z.—Twesdie—Dum and Twesdie—Dee—L. Gilbert—Master Silence—Pip—

Mathematics—Bobadil—Milly Doyle—Robin Hood, Soarlett, and John—Bonny Dundee—

S. D.—Ravenswood—The Jessamy Bride—Sir R. W.—Q. E. D., of Derby.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1480.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. R to K 3rd P takes Kt, or * 2. R to K 5th (ch) P takes R or K

3. Q gives mate. moves.

* 1. If he play P to K 4th, the reply is 2. Q

takes H (ch), and mate next move. If

he moves his Kt, then follows 2. Q to B 3rd

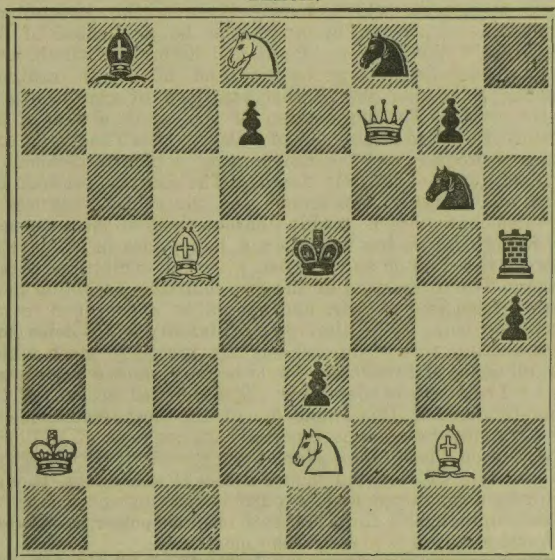
(ch), and mate next move. If he play

K to B 5th, the answer is, 2. Q to B 4th (ch).

PROBLEM NO. 1481.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

The following Game in this contest was played between Messrs. J. CHARLICK

and FULLARTON, the latter giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. F.)

1. P to K 4th K to Q B 3rd

2. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

3. B to K 3rd P to K 3rd

4. P to K B 4th P to K 3rd

5. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K R 3rd

6. Kt to K B 5th P to Q 4th

7. P to K 5th Kt to K B 4th

8. B to K B 2nd P to K B 3rd

9. B to Q 3rd Q Kt to K 2nd

We should have been strongly inclined to

take the Q Pawn. For suppose—

9. Kt takes Q P Kt takes P

10. B takes Q Kt P takes B

11. B takes P P to Q B 4th, &c.

10. P to K Kt 4th Kt to K R 3rd

11. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to K B 2nd

12. Q to K B 3rd Kt to K B 2nd

13. Castles on Q's side P to Q B 3rd

14. P to K R 4th P to K R 3rd

15. Kt takes Kt K takes Kt

16. P to K R 5th P takes P

17. R takes P

Instead of taking this Pawn, he should

have played P to K B 5th. The attack

would then have been overpowering.

17. B to K R 4th K to K sq

18. Still, his best move was P to K B 5th.

18. R to K B sq

19. B to Kt 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd

20. P to K B 5th P takes P

21. P to K 6th (ch) K to K 3rd

This is not so strong as taking Pawn with

Pawn.

CHESS IN SWEDEN.

A lively Skirmish between Messrs. MALM and JOHNSON.

(Swedish Counter-Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. J.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to Q 4th P takes P

3. P to Q B 3rd P takes P

4. B to Q B 4th Bto Q Kt 5th (ch)

5. Q B takes P Kt to K B 3rd

6. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K 5th

7. P to K 5th Kt takes Kt

8. Kt to K 2nd B takes Kt (ch)

9. Kt takes Kt Castles

10. B takes B P to Q 3rd

11. Castles P takes P

12. P takes P Kt to K B 3rd

13. Q to K B 3rd Q to K Kt 3rd

14. K R to K sq B to K 3rd

15. R to K 4th

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. J.)

16. Q R to K sq Q R to Q sq

An irreparable oversight. He should

have exchanged Bishops at once.

17. R takes B Q to K Kt 4th

If

17. R takes P P takes B

18. R takes P and Black cannot save the game.

18. P to K R 4th Q takes R P

19. K R to K 4th Q to K R 3rd

20. R to K Kt 4th P to K Kt 4th

21. Q to K B 4th R to Q 3rd

22. R takes P (ch) R to K Kt 3rd

23. Q to K B 6th Resigns.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT HIGHGATE.

Lauderdale House, Highgate, near the top of the hill going up from Holloway, was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Monday, as the new Convalescent Home for patients of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A seven years' lease of the house and grounds, rent free, has been munificently presented to the governors of the hospital by Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, who has also furnished the house to receive thirty-four male patients. This old-fashioned mansion has some associations of historic interest. It was built in the time of Charles II., and belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale, who was an influential statesman of that reign, and a member of the Ministry called "The Cabal." Close to this is Cromwell House, which belonged to Ireton, son-in-law of the Protector, during the Commonwealth, but which is now the Convalescent Home of the Hospital for Sick Children. The cottage of Andrew Marvell, which stood on the same side of the road, was removed a few years ago. Lauderdale House was some time the residence of Nell Gwyn, King Charles's favourite mistress, whose illegitimate child, born here, was created Earl of Burford and Duke of St. Albans. It is a plain, low building, with two fronts, each surmounted by a simple pediment, one facing the high road, the other looking down towards Holloway; on the south side is a colonnade. The terraced gardens have an extent of nearly two acres, besides a large kitchen garden.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at four o'clock, passing in a carriage through Kentish Town and up West Hill. They were received by Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow, and by Mr. W. Rivington, senior almoner of the hospital, in the absence of Mr. Foster White, the treasurer, who was prevented from coming by a severe illness. The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Lady Burdett-Coutts, Sir Francis and Lady Truscott, Sir Benjamin and Lady Phillips, Sir James and Lady Paget, Sir Thomas and Lady Chambers, were among the invited company, who numbered 150. After going over the house, the Prince of Wales, as President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, took the chair at a meeting in the day-room. The chaplain, the Rev. T. L. Polehampton, offered a prayer. His Royal Highness then declared the building opened, and, addressing Sir Sydney Waterlow, thanked him, in the name of the governors, for his bounty to the hospital, expressing also his regret at the illness of Mr. Foster White. A few words of acknowledgment from Sir Sydney Waterlow, and his presentation of the lease, soon ended the proceedings. Their Royal Highnesses, with Lady Burdett-Coutts and most of the company, then accepted the invitation of Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow to luncheon at their residence, Fairseat House, which is very near Lauderdale House. As they returned to town, coming down the West Hill, they stopped near Holly Lodge, at the request of Lady Burdett-Coutts, to look at an omnibus furnished with a new patent brake, which is calculated to lessen the danger of accidents. The Queen herself once had a narrow escape in a carriage on that steep road.

THE AMERICAN PEACE FESTIVAL.

The "World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival" at Boston, Massachusetts, was begun on the 17th ult., and concluded last week. It was held in a very large temporary building, styled the Coliseum, which cost £50,000 in construction, extending over five acres of ground. The building was put up in six weeks. There was room for an audience of 70,000 persons, with a chorus of 20,000 singers, an orchestra of 1000 players, and 1000 more in the military bands. A mighty organ was made for the occasion, and some novel means of enhancing the sonorous effects were introduced into the performances.

On the first day, Monday, the 17th, the festival was opened by a prayer from the Rev. Phillips Brooks. Mayor Gaston, of Boston, delivered an address of welcome; and General Banks followed with an address on "The day and the occasion." Then the music began with tremendous force. "The Old Hundredth" was sung by the 20,000 chorus, accompanied by the 1000 orchestra, the 1000 military band, and the mighty organ. Mr. P. S. Gilmore led the musicians. The performance was received with rapturous applause. The orchestra played the overture to "Rienzi," and Mendelssohn's "Farewell to the Forest" was sung by the 20,000. Herr Strauss, of Vienna, led the orchestra, playing one of his concert waltzes; Madame Rudersdorff sang a selection from the "Stabat Mater;" the American national air, "The Star-spangled Banner," was sung by the 20,000, accompanied by the orchestra, band, and organ; and at the same time, by means of telegraphic arrangements, all the bells of Boston were rung and batteries of cannon fired. "The Anvil Chorus" was also similarly played, 100 anvils being struck by 100 Boston firemen. The close of the third act of "Martha" was sung by 150 operatic singers, aided by the 20,000 and the musicians. The impression produced by these performances can only be described as overpowering.

After the first day's performance, which was more especially American, each following day was devoted to a particular nation. The second day, Tuesday, the 18th, was allotted to Great Britain; the third day to Germany, the Thursday to France, and the Friday to Austria. Great Britain was represented by the fine band of the Grenadier Guards, under its able conductor, Mr. Daniel Godfrey. They arrived at Boston the day before, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fludyer. As our brave redcoats marched through the streets, playing "God Save the Queen," they were greeted with hearty cheering, and the Mayor gave them a friendly and courteous reception at the City Hall. In the concert of the second day, this band won the enthusiastic applause of the audience. Our National Anthem was performed, Madame Rudersdorff singing the third verse, with a full chorus; the military band then playing the air, followed by the whole orchestra, with all its bell and cannon accompaniments. Mr. Godfrey took the conductor's bâton for a repetition of this performance. The Grenadier Guards' band next struck up "The Star-spangled Banner," which greatly delighted the audience. The overture to "Der Freischütz," the overture to Macfarren's "Robin Hood," and Mr. Godfrey's "Mabel Waltz" were performed; Madame Arabella Goddard also played the piano. The performances on the German, French, and Austrian days were not less successful.

The annual regatta of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club was sailed yesterday week. The Fairlie-built yacht Foxhound was the winner of the principal race.

There was a divisional field-day on Monday morning at Wormwood-scrubbs, when the Duke of Cambridge inspected the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the 12th Lancers.

Mr. Walter Thomas William Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire, a Conservative, was, on Monday, returned without opposition as M.P. for the West Riding, in the room of Viscount Milton, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Lord Milton is a Liberal.

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At the Examination for Naval Cadetships, in November last ALL the Pupils sent up to compete were SUCCESSFUL, taking fourth, fifth, ninth, &c. places. At the last Examination One Third of the Naval Cadetships given were obtained by Pupils, who took third, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, &c. places; and Twenty Pupils out of Twenty-three passed their Examination.

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AT the COURT MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, PETER ROBINSON has just received from Paris some very elegant MANTEL and POLONAISES; also a supply of superb BLACK SILK COSTUMES, both for in and out of mourning, to which he invites inspection. Observe the Address—Peter Robinson's, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS PETER ROBINSON is now selling some very excellent Black Silks, considerably under value, in Gros Grains, Poul de Soie, and Glacé, Good useful Qualities — at 3s. 6d., £2 9s. 6d. 14 yards. Do. — at 4s. 6d., £2 3s. 6d. 14 yards. Superior Qualities — at 5s. 6d., £3 17s. 6d. 14 yards. Do. — at 6s. 6d., £4 14s. 6d. 14 yards. Rich Cashmere Silk — at 7s. 6d., £5 3s. 6d. 14 yards. M.M. Bonnet and Ciel's from 8s. 6d. or from £5 19s. 14 yards. Superior Lyons Silks — at 15s. 6d., to £10 17s. 14 yards.

If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made. Address for Patterns, Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price. SKIRTS in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape, } 3s. to 5s. SILK SKIRTS, for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5s. to 10s. MANTLES in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, } 3s. to 9s. BONNETS, in beautiful variety, } 15s. to 2s. WIDOWS' CAPS in various new styles.

The bodies to the Skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker. Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, W.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette and for Promenades, New and Improved Makes, very strong and serviceable, from 10s. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

IMPORTANT SALE of SILKS and DRESSING, COSTUME DRESSES, and MANTLES. In consequence of the unfavourable weather during the early part of the Season, a vast quantity of Silks, Tussore, Grenadines, Muslins, riques, Algerian and other Fancy Dress Materials have been thrown on the market, and purchased by me at a great discount off the original cost prices. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

ALSO, THE WHOLE STOCK of SUMMER GOODS now on hand will be greatly reduced in Price, and comprises SILK DRESSES and COSTUMES. Coloured and Black silks by the yard, and Indian Tussore. Several Thousand yards of washing silks (Tissu de Venise) reduced to 23½d. Chinese Pongee Silks, from 17s. 6d. the piece to 20 yards. Lyons Poul de Soie and Gros Grains, from 3s. 11½d. to 6s. 6d.; unusually cheap. 800 extra rich Fancy Silks, in dress lengths, at less than the cost of production, commencing at 25s. 6d. A magnificent collection of Silk Costumes, from 3½s. to 10s. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

VELVET MANTLES and JACKETS are all Marked Down in Price. A large lot from 3s. to 8s. will be found very advantageous. Silk Mantles and Jackets have been very much reduced; in a great many cases to less than half their original price. They vary from 1 guinea to 10s., as now marked. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

OPERA MANTLES and JACKETS greatly reduced; in many cases as low as 3s. to 5s. Lace Shawls, Mantles, and Jackets: have all been subjected to a very great reduction. 10s. to 10s. for Imitation Lace; 3s. to 30s. for Real Lace. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

POLONAISES, in Various Materials, reduced to half price, 3s. 6d. to 6s., as now marked. Cashmere and Grenadine Mantles and Jackets at equally low prices. A mixed lot of Cloth and other Mantles and Jackets will be sold very cheap, from 8s. 9d. to 21s. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE ENTIRE STOCK of SHAWLS has been MARKED DOWN so much in PRICE that an early visit will not fail to obtain the best bargains. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE YOKOHAMA SILK, 46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 2½s. the Dress. This Special Novelty, in Colours, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON'S, 108, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.

FOR SUMMER DRESSES, RICH JAPANESE SILKS. The highest quality manufactured. In White, Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints, 2s. 6d. the Full Dress.

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, and GRENADINE MADE FETE DRESSES. Several hundred New Robes, 18s. 9d. to 100s. An elaborate Book of Engravings free. The "Kowena," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt in white or any colour, 1 guinea, a substantial book included. Detailed Illustrations post-free on application.

NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES, PRINTED MUSLINS, PIQUES, Cambrics, Satines, Brillants, &c., all of the highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers. Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design, from 4s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also in all Plain Colours. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN EUROPE OF MADE SUMMER COSTUMES, Polonaises, Casques, Skirts, &c., in every New Material and the latest style of fashion, from 1 to 25 guineas each. Detailed Illustrations post-free on application.

The "Bengalee" Lawn two-banded Embroidered Robe, with ample Materials and Trimmings for Polonaise, all colours, 25s. 6d., box included.

A SPECIAL SALE OF WIDE FRENCH GRENADINE. 300 Pieces, in Stripes, Spots, and a variety of other Designs, reduced to 6s. 11½d. and 8s. 9d. the Dress, all Colours. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FOR TRAVELLING and SEASIDE COSTUMES. VELVET—VELVETEENS. Beautifully soft and perfectly fast Black. 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 9d. per yard—very wide. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FOR TRAVELLING OR SEASIDE DRESSES. INVERARY "FRINGED" TWEEDS, in rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Grey, Browns, Drabs, Green, &c. Price 21s. to 29s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON 103 to 108 Oxford-street W

HENRY GLAVE'S MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE, on the Ready-Money System.—One of the largest, most useful, and cheapest GENERAL DRAPERY STOCKS in London will be submitted for Sale, at very low prices, in order to make a thorough clearance at the end of the season, including several hundred Costumes and robes in various Fabrics, all this season's styles; many will be half the usual price. Large surplus lots of Fancy Dresses' some in odd lengths from 10 to 20 yards, consisting of Grenadines, Printed Muslins, French Fabrics, Lawns, Piques, Batistes, &c., reduced one third. With large cheap lots of Fancy Goods, such as Ladies' Scarves, Ties, French Flowers, Parasols, Underclothing, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Terms, Cash without discount. HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, for FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING of every description, at the most reasonable prices. Costumes and Skirts ready for immediate use. HOWITT and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

ALLISON and COMPANY, Regent House, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street; 26 and 27, Argyll-street.—The usual ANNUAL SALE of LIGHT FANCY GOODS has commenced, and will continue throughout the Month. An early inspection is respectfully solicited.—N.B. This Establishment will for the future close on the Bank Holidays.

REDUCED PRICES. THE ANNUAL SALE of SUPERLUS SUMMER STOCK at Reduced Prices will be continued until the end of the month. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, and 59, Buckingham Palace-road (three minutes walk from Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station).

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Patterns and Colours. Thousands of beautiful Muslin Dresses are now offering at 2s. 11½d. the Full Dress, or 4½d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPE, 52, Oxford-street, W.

ULSTER, Country, Shooting, Touring, and Seaside Suits, 50s. to 70s.—Mr. BENJAMIN, Ulster House, 34, Conduit-street, W. (late 72, Piccadilly), has the largest and best Stock of Scotch and Irish Homespuns, Cheviots, Tweeds, and Angoras, specially Waterproofed, not air-tight.—Vide The Field.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Suits, 16s. to 45s. HARD WEAR, HIGH GLASS, STYLE and QUALITY. SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stopping Habits, &c., CURED by wearing DR. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER for both sexes. Specially adapted to Children to assist growth and produce an asymmetrical figure.—86, Berners-street, W. Illustrations sent.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED and CLEAVED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY. Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street, and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM DYING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, and 472, New Oxford-street.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d. each, per yard. Best and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUROLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warns the hair from falling out. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; London; Finaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Charlots, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

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DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NOSE MACHINE.—This is a contrivance which, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 10s. 6d., sent free. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn London. Pamphlet, 2 stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; sent by post for 54 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS. Half a Crown each. Voice of my Heart. Opoponax. Love and Kisses. Frangipanni. Leap Year Bouquet. Never Forgotten. 3, New Bond-street, London, W.

HAY FEVER.—ANTHOXANTHUM. Administered as spray. Price 2s. 6d. per oz.; free by post 2s. 9d.; or, with glass spray producer, 10s. 6d.; plated ditto, 14s. 6d.; superior vulcanite ditto, 25s. and 29s. 6d.; carriage paid. Prepared only by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists 170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street; and 112, Great Russell-st.

GLYKALINE. THE NEW REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER. Colds, Coughs, and Derangements of the Mucous Surfaces generally. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, 6, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W. Sold by all Druggists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

NEURALINE, the New External Remedy for the instant Cure of Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and all Nerve Pains. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, 6, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W. Sold by all Druggists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

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